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## WOMEN READY TO PUT PEACE PLAN IN FORCE

Communities Will Take Up Anti-War Work Where Parley Left Off

MRS. CATT HEADS CONTINUING GROUP

Coolidge Reaffirms His World Court Advocacy as Delegates Visit White House

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—With the election of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to head a continuing committee, adoption of a definite peace program on which the women's organizations of the United States will be asked to unite, and a reception at the White House where the President reaffirmed his endorsement of the World Court, the national conference in the Cause and Cure of War came to a close today.

Delegates of the nine national organizations which called the conference expect that under the continuing committee the country will be home-combed with international discussion groups supplementing the peace activities of the organizations themselves. The program adopted is a remarkably successful compromise between the conflicting opinions of the delegates, emphasizing law as a useful agency, urging United States adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, recommending increased cooperation along such lines as the League of Nations offers, and advising limitation of armament while maintaining defense agencies. The program recognizes that prejudice against women in the field of peace will not attain the full garment of peace but that all practical ways must be woven into its texture.

Friendly Toward Senate

The rumor that the conference was not pacific in its attitude toward the Senate and toward the Foreign Relations Committee in particular was scotched when Mrs. Chapman Catt, United States Senator from Nevada, appeared before the conference, praising the "magnificent leadership of Mrs. Catt" and telling something of the difficult problems which confront congress to be dealt with between now and March 4. Mr. Pittman received for the Foreign Relations Committee the resolution which the conference has passed endorsing United States membership in the World Court with the Harding-Hughes reservations. Approval of various policies of President Coolidge has been expressed repeatedly during the week and today's reception at the White House further cemented friendly relations between the women and the Chief Executive. Immediate work for entrance of the United States into the World Court, participation by the United States in the League of Nations, especially that provided for by the Geneva protocol, and work for an "Undersecretary of Peace in the Department of State were adopted in the program of work outlined by the Committee on the Churches.

Communist Co-operation

In addition to the peace activities of the nine national women's organizations co-operating in calling the conference, community councils and home education tending toward international understanding were recommended and community councils were advised to accept these functions:

The maintenance of a speakers' bureau; the dissemination of national and international treaties; regular meetings for the discussion of international relations and practical measures for their improvement, preferably to be discussed by experts and with the idea of conferences planned on similar lines to this one; examination of textbooks in local schools, especially those dealing with history and geography; community International Peace Days, in which school children and foreign-born residents should join with the other elements of the community.

Political measures for the cure of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## HERBERT ASQUITH ACCEPTS EARLDOM

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Herbert H. Asquith, former British Premier, has accepted the offer of an Earldom. Newspaper reports of Mr. Asquith's acceptance of promotion to the Peerage were confirmed late today.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925

General

Britain Avows Drink Cause of Crime 1  
Opium Inquiry to Continue 1  
Official Debate Air Control 1  
Women to Apply Peace Plan 1  
Prussian Cabinet Resigns 1  
Italians Said to Aid Emir Ali 1  
Lecture on Christian Science 1  
Investor Wins After 25 Years 1  
Prosperity Follows Drainage of Minnesota Post Land 1  
Press Urged to Promote Peace 1

Financial

More Caution in Stock Market 10  
New York Stock Market Weekly Range 10  
World's Need for Wheat Factor 10  
Irregular Trend in Stocks Today 11  
New York Stock Quotations 11  
New York Bond Market 11  
New York Curb Quotations 11

Sports

Rowing at University of Washington 2  
Intercollegiate Basketball 2  
Pittsburgh Increases Lead 2

Features

Radio 4  
Sunset Stories 4  
The Diary of St. Augustine 4  
Progress in the Science of the Book Reviews and Literary News 4  
The Hottest Forum 4  
Music News of the World 12  
Editors' Letters to the Editor 12  
The Week in New York 12  
The Call of Green Hills in France 16

## Abd-el-Krim Prepares to Help Anjera Tribes

By Special Cable

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 24.—BD-EL-KRIM, the Sultan of the Rif, is said to be preparing to send a force to help the Anjera tribes in their campaign against the Spanish troops, although his last reinforcements were not very welcome. On the other hand, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Anjeras are anxious for peace and are seeking the opportunity to Tetuan to ask for terms.

## BRAUN CABINET QUILTS OFFICE

Prussian Ministry Resigns After Opposition Proves Itself in a Majority

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Prussian Cabinet resigned yesterday, after the voting in the Prussian Diet had proved that the Opposition in three instances out of five had a majority of three votes. In the first vote on lack of confidence in the Government, introduced by the Communists, both the Opposition, consisting of Nationalists, Conservatives, German Socialists, and the Economic Party, and the Government parties, consisting of Roman Catholics, Democrats, and Social Democrats, had 221 each.

The Communists had based their motion on the assertion that the Government had spared the wealthy, while burdening the working classes, and had also supported acceptance of the Dawes scheme. The German People's Party, which represents industry and has had two posts in the Cabinet for four years, supported the Communists, and against the activity of its own Cabinet members.

Quorum Not Claimed

In the following three votes of lack of confidence against Otto Braun, Carl Severing and Herr Hertz—three Social Democrat members of the Prussian Cabinet—the Opposition had a majority of three votes. Then the Right parties, who had unanimously voted lack of confidence against the Government in line with the Reds, voted likewise, unanimously for the vote of confidence for the government. The Communists, however, declined from participating in this vote, the necessary quorum was not obtained, and the vote was not valid, whereupon a veritable storm of protest broke forth on the right and extreme left of the House.

Finally, the leader of the Communists, Ernst Thälmann, the Speaker of the Diet, cheerfully the latter left the hall, and the Reds began to cheer for a "world revolution," amidst a din that filled the House. Afterward the coalition parties discussed the situation after which the Cabinet met and decided to resign. The Communists will meet today to fix a day for the election of a new Prussian Prime Minister by the Diet, whose turn it will be to appoint members of the Cabinet.

Red Opposition Strong

With the Diet split into two equally strong camps the same situation was the case in the Reich after the elections. Both are too weak to govern alone owing to the opposition of the Reds. It is, therefore, once more up to the Roman Catholics to decide which they will support. It is generally believed the same coalition will come into power as now exists in the Reich, namely, a coalition of Conservatives, German People's Party, and Roman Catholics, as well as the small Economic Party. The Social Democrats and Communists are expected to be in opposition to the Nationalists and the Democrats are neutral, although the latter may also join the ranks of the Opposition.

Yesterday's resignation of the Prussian Cabinet is of only the greatest importance to Germany because Prussia is the largest federal state in the Reich having an area of almost two-thirds the total area of Germany.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## World News in Brief

Helsinki, Finland (AP).—To demonstrate that Finland has a large literature, a list of the printing trades was recently held here. The Finns boast of being the most literate Nation in the world. They point out that the country has 75 bookshops in the cities, 219 in the country, 400 bookstall agents, and some 820 newsstands.

Stockholm (AP).—Sweden's national debt increased during the month of November by 111,600,000 crowns to 1,737,000,000 crowns, because of the dollar loan floated in the United States. The property of the Swedish Government is estimated at 2,839,000,000 crowns, while securities amount to 530,000,000 crowns.

Washington.—Automobiles manufactured in the United States and Canada in 1924 totaled 3,261,582 passenger cars and 538,596 trucks, the census bureau announces, on the basis of information furnished by 166 manufacturing plants. The 1925 figures, 3,837,218 passenger cars and 578,414 trucks, do not offer a correct comparison with those of 1924, the bureau stated, because of differences in the scope of the compilations for the two years.

Washington.—The United States and the Netherlands governments have agreed to submit to arbitration the question of sovereignty over the islands of Palmas (Miangas) of the Philippine archipelago.

## BRITAIN AVOWS DRINK A POTENT CAUSE OF CRIME

Home Secretary Says Great Proportion of Criminal Violence Is Due to It

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The British Government's growing recognition of the part drink is playing in the population prisons has now been brought out authoritatively.

Speaking at Camberwell, last night, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, told the story of a prisoner he had seen last Sunday at Wormwood Scrubs, who, when asked what brought him there, said: "It was drink on New Year's eve. I then stole some money and laid out a copper (a policeman)." This prisoner, Sir William said, had 11 previous convictions. "I cannot abolish New Year's eve," he added, "but I can appeal to a Christian community to do all in its power to abolish the evils of drink," which is at the bottom of an "enormous proportion of crimes, particularly crimes of violence."

Referring to crime generally, Sir William went on to say that 37,000 admissions to prison here last year, 23,000 had been previously convicted. In this connection his mind was moving in the direction of longer terms of preventive detention. On the other hand, as regards first offenders, he wished to see the probation period extended.

Sir William said he had also appointed a committee with the view of putting wise proposals before Parliament on the subject of young offenders. He did not want them to go to prison and have that taint for life.

## OPIUM INQUIRY TO CONTINUE

Committee to Be Appointed From Two Conferences to Investigate

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (AP).—The international opium conference was saved from collapse today when a resolution, introduced by Finland, to inquire into opium smoking in the Far East, was unanimously adopted.

Viscount Cecil moved a short recess to examine the text of the motion, which Mr. Porter seconded. Then the conference was again called to order, the Finnish resolution was adopted unanimously.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—The smaller nations represented at the international opium conference, which are specially anxious to save the conference, held under the auspices of the League from failure, were active yesterday in endeavoring to find a solution to the deadlock in which the conference broke up on Wednesday. When the conference reopened this morning after the agreed interval, Mr. Toivola, a Finnish delegate, moved a resolution suggesting that the members of the conference would take a similar committee—together with other proposals on the subject presented in the course of the conference, and present its report to the two conferences on the result of its labors as early as possible.

In presenting the resolution Mr. Toivola said no avenue had been left unexplored that was likely to lead to a solution of the opposing views. Dr. Alfred Sze of China, having asked that the resolution should not be voted on until the afternoon session, Viscount Cecil said he hoped the resolution would receive serious consideration. He always believed that the League's secret of success was that it aimed to secure agreement without victory, and it seemed to him that neither side was asked to abandon its position.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Gunlike Cameras Used in Recording Eclipse from Dirigible

Scranton, Pa.—The strike of the 11,000 mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been brought to an end. It is announced that the proposal discussed by the international commission and representatives of the strikers has been accepted. The men will return to work immediately.

Stockholm (AP).—For the first time in the history of communications between Sweden and America, the Swedish people have been able to send direct New Year's greetings through the air to their friends and relatives in the United States. This is due to the opening of the new radio station at Grönhamn, and they have made extensive use of this privilege.

Miami, Fla.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Miami, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, has filed application for American citizenship. In her application, Mrs. Owen said she was married to Mal Reginald Owen, an officer in the British army, in 1912, and left the United States with him, going to England.

Brussels (AP).—A world's fair is to take place in Belgium in 1930, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom. Brussels and Antwerp, which at first were rivals for the honor of being selected as the seat of the fair, have agreed on a compromise by which exhibitions are to take place in both cities.

## Special Trains Convey Viewers to Shadow Belt

Eclipse Excursionists in Motley Array Storm Station at Early Dawn

Trains, roaring motors and rickety street cars bore thousands of people to the South Station on their way to selected places where they would see the eclipse, as morning shut its door against night today. They came across the Charles, shining silver in the dark, with the sky overhead sable, curiously innocent of portent and the Basin necklaced with sparkling jewels.

Over the serpentine elevated roads from north and south, through avenues lined with silent houses, all roads led to the special trains that would, according to the estimate given by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad officials, carry more than 6000 people to the belt of totality.

Everyone was gay. Children, scarcely more than infants, unbelievably bright and awake at such an hour, with muffled scarlet as their cheeks in the chill dark and clad heavily like divers. Business men and women, their offices cheerfully forgotten, school masters and mistresses in charge of flocks of pupils marvelously leading the injunction to keep together.

Kiosks All Open

All the kiosks in the station were open. Piles of newspapers, piles of oranges, apples, figs, cross-word puzzle books all disappeared together into thin air as people grabbed them on the run, scarcely pausing for their change. Shouts echoed about: "Hey Bill—save the papers, I want to read about this here great event." In an unmistakable academic drawl, "We'll ride the rods if we have to." "Oh it's great to get up in the morning."

The trains, their aisles jammed with special parties, lunch boys, trainmen, children, a bewildered Scotch terrier on a leash, all and sundry clutching their bits of film and photographic plates. Cries of "board," and the first of the specials lurched forward and moved away smoothly. Out among the shining bands of steel, leaving behind a thara of ruby lights over the train shed.

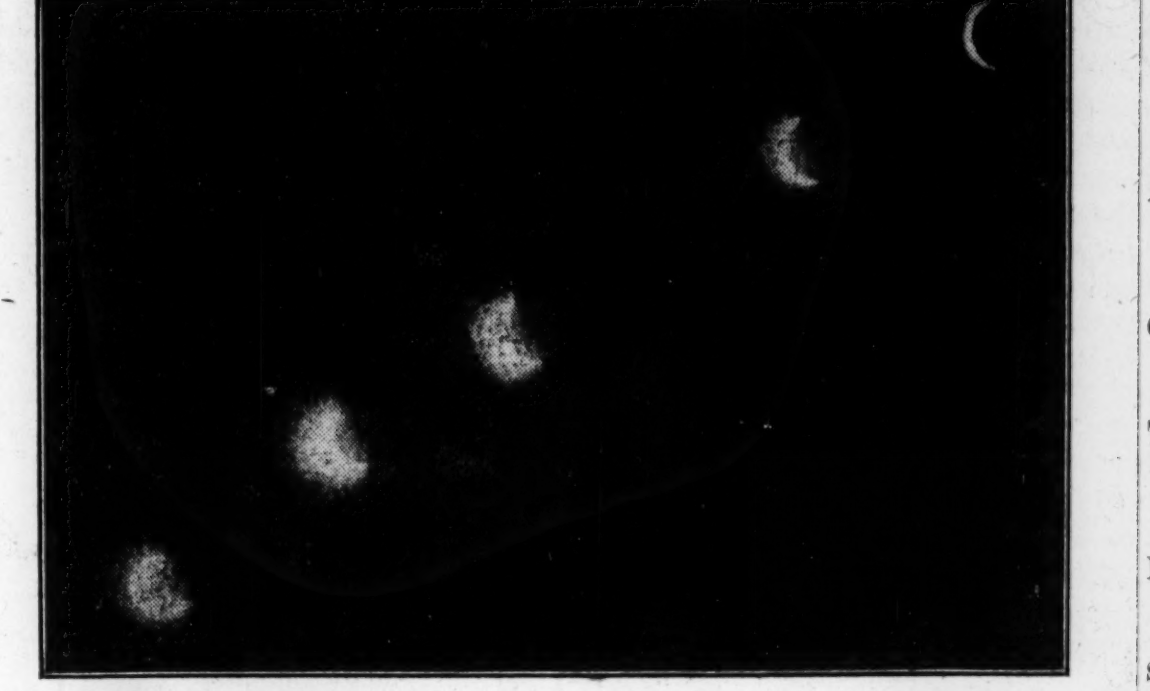
People studied clippings and pamphlets. Occasionally they pored over imposing forms. They applied themselves with intensity to sandwiches and all the other things that made it seem a weird picnic. There hung over the long cars, smelling vaguely of fresh paint, an indefinable atmosphere of expectancy, of the unreal that was about to become real.

Rocky Road of Galoshes

A railroad representative hurried as best he might over the rocky road of galoshes, ulsters, tripods, cameras, satchels, newspapers, distributing excellent maps and neat folders bearing important last minute injunctions to those who would see the eclipse. As the train rushed on toward Rhode Island the sun rose, gariand in perfect rose, lemon, powdery blue, exclamations of approval and delight echoed up and down the cars. People began to watch it anxiously. They stared at their watches. Pored once again over their books and diagrams. On all slides one heard "It must begin soon. . . . And the clouds are thinning. . . . It will be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## Camera's Record of Moon's Progress Between Sun and Earth



HERE is The Christian Science Monitor photograph of the Moon's progress between the Sun and Earth, taken from the State House roof, under the shadow of the gilded dome, shortly after 8 o'clock. I could see groups of people on the Common and on the State House steps, all armed with darkened glass to observe the phenomenon. I set the focus at the 120 mark, which made it practically universal. The iris diaphragm I closed down to F 256, the smallest point, and set the exposure at one-hundredth part of a second.

"Between the lens I put two very dark, orange-yellow celluloid filters to cut down the halation or haze on the plate. Otherwise the plate would have been fogged. I made these exposures every seven minutes, except between the two showing the longer distance. I would have then, only it was so cold that my watch stopped. The buildings along Tremont Street were in the foreground, but the exposures were not nearly long enough to get them on the plate."

Observations Pronounced Exceptionally Good by Astronomers at New Haven

YALE OBSERVATORY, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Observation of the eclipse from this vantage point today was pronounced exceptionally good by the astronomers and other natural scientists who were gathered at the telescopes, and the members of the Sproul Expedition from Swarthmore College were especially satisfied with conditions.

Just before contact a small bank of fleecy clouds below the sun changed to brilliant colors through which ran rainbow-like bands. The horizon was red and gold and this was reflected into the waters of Long Island Sound. After the period of totality, picture taking was continued for about 40 minutes in order to get sun phases through the spectroscopes. One minute before and one minute after totality shadow bands played on the snow field which surrounded the plot on which stood the telescopes and other instruments.

Flash Spectrum Timed

The Rev. W. A. Matos of the Episcopal Church at Swarthmore was in charge of a spectroscopic said afterward that he timed the "flash spectrum" at nine seconds. He had been waiting to give a signal to the operators when he noticed color lines starting across the field of his glass, crescent shaped, and as they converged he gave the signal. It took nine seconds for the colors to disappear.

Dr. H. B. Curtis, director of the observatory at Allegheny College, declared that everything about the eclipse was satisfactory.

Statement on Eclipse

Prof. J. A. Miller, head of the Sproul Expedition from Swarthmore College, made the following statement as to the eclipse:

Nothing occurred so far as we know to interrupt our entire program at Yale Observatory during the eclipse. So far as we know everything went through as scheduled. If somebody missed a count we will not know until later.

George Clothier of Philadelphia, a student at Swarthmore, stood at the Finance Minister, on the subject of debts. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that what happened was that the American Government simply asked the Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, to obtain greater precision of statement of the French intentions when the moment appears opportune.

The doubt as to whether such suggestions as M. Clémentel put forward are to be regarded as concrete propositions should also be cleared up.

There may be something else, but it is not known in official circles yet, and the Monitor correspondent has generally been given no reason to believe it is all in the way of an exchange of views between the two governments. Warnings have repeatedly been given not to consider the French communications as official, or as indicating a firm offer. What is now taking place is extremely tentative.

Probably the exchange of views will continue, but it seems improbable that a settlement can be effected in the coming months or the conversations even carry the question much farther.

## WASHINGTON SENDS PARIS DEBT NOTE

Greater Precision of Statement Asked From France

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 24.—It is announced that a veritable note has been sent by Washington in response to the communication of an unofficial character made by Etienne Clémentel, the Finance Minister, on the subject of debts. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that what happened was that the American Government simply asked the Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, to obtain greater precision of statement of the French intentions when the moment appears opportune.

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## OBSERVERS' SOLAR TESTS SUCCESSFUL

Astronomers Find Conditions for Study Excellent in New England

CLOUDS HINDER WORK IN OTHER SECTIONS

Throngs on Skyscrapers Cheer as New York Has Appearance of Midnight

RADIO EXPERTS GET RARE WAVE DATA

Static Not Entirely Local Condition, They Find—Short Wave Follows Sun

By The Associated Press

Dreams of astronomers of seeing a total eclipse of the sun under ideal conditions were realized today in New York and New England. In Michigan and Ontario, however, clouds and low visibility frustrated research tests.

Especially in New York City, witnessing its first total eclipse in 119 years was the spectacle magnificent. When the momentary blackness of midnight at 3:11 a. m. was accompanied by the beautiful sight of the corona there was enthusiasm. Watchers on skyscrapers and hill-tops applauded and cheered.

Big Dirigible Busy

Excellent observations were made by home and visiting astronomers at Cornell and Yale, almost in the center of the totality area, and aboard the navy dirigible Los Angeles. The skyship hovered over the island of Nantucket, Mass., and sent word by radio through the ether that the results of its trip were excellent.

First reports of the results of tests concerned the radio. At Yerkes Observatory, Iron Mountain, Mich., a slight increase in volume and clarity of the radio was noted. At Waterville, Conn., a marked departure from direction of the tone wave was apparent. The Radio Corporation of America in New York reported that its tests showed that a short wave length followed the sun and the static is not entirely a local condition.

The eclipse averaged four seconds later than astronomers had calculated. It was five seconds behind schedule at Cornell, three seconds at Vassar and five seconds at Yale.

President Takes a Peek

Observers at Niagara Falls were not wholly disappointed despite the clouds. A rift just before totality enabled thousands to see radiant tints on the frozen cataract and 27 photographs were taken by Cleveland astronomers.

President Coolidge witnessed the partial eclipse on the lawn of the White House looking through a blackened window pane which he carried.

Observations were characterized as the most successful ever made by Dr. E. E. Free, who headed a party at Easthampton, L. I. The Weather Bureau at Cornell noted a drop of 1.3 degrees in the temperature.

Shadow bands were noted at Yale one minute before totality, and after totality. Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus were clear at Yale but no comet was seen.

Nearly three miles up in the air an army plane from Mitchell Field, L. I., took 12 pictures of the racing shadow.

Eclipse Offers Valuable Information for Experts

Studying Effect on Radio

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—From tests made of the behavior of the ether of the air during the total eclipse today, officials of the Radio Corporation of America deduced that a short wave length follows the sun, that static is not entirely a local condition because it was affected by general conditions and that a long wave, irregular before the eclipse, became noticeably regular during totality.

Short waves of 75-meters and long waves of 380 meters, sent out from WGY at Schenectady, were picked up at the Bronx laboratory, Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, chief radiocast engineer in charge, said.

"The short wave could not be heard until just before sunrise when it came faintly. As the sun appeared the waves grew stronger. As the short wave lengths increased the static increased. During totality the short wave was blotted out and conditions were exactly the same as before the sun rose. When the eclipse ceased the short waves and static returned as the sun appeared.

Electrical conditions were more even than at night, because they were controlled by one focal point—the sun in eclipse—rather than by all points of the horizon. Dr. Goldsmith added. He described them as generally favorable, "halfway between the best day and the worst night."

The tests were registered with a device known as a fading recorder which automatically noted the changing conditions on paper.

Total Eclipse Visible

95 Seconds at Ithaca

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The eclipse of the sun was observed by astronomers at Cornell University here today under conditions they de-



scribed as ideal. The eclipse was total here from 9:08:45 until 9:10:20. The temperature dropped over 1.3 degrees during the totality of the eclipse. The United States Weather Bureau at Cornell University reported after the phenomenon.

Astronomers were successful in taking photographs of the eclipse but failed to snap the inner corona as focused through the giant telescope. A confusion of signals was responsible. Numerous other photographs, however, were taken under perfect atmospheric conditions, making six exposures of the outer corona and one of the spectrum. They had intended to make six exposures of the inner corona during totality.

Braving fierce weather, Louis Agassiz, Puerto Rico, artist and member of the Cornell University faculty, occupied a point of vantage on Bald Hill, one of the highest elevations in the Finger Lakes region, while he sketched an outline of the eclipse for a painting.

#### Clouds and Low Visibility

**Prevent Success in Canada**  
OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—Low visibility prevented citizens of the Dominion from witnessing the total eclipse of the sun this morning.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—Darkness set along the path of totality of the total eclipse in Ontario at 9:07 a. m. Fowl were rushing back to their roosts. In some points of totality observations were not good owing to clouds.

**LONG'S CORNERS, Ont., Jan. 24.**—The total eclipse of the sun was partly obscured by clouds today. Scientific cameras were snapped but it was not thought that pictures of importance were recorded, as clouds were over part of the face of the sun. Important magnetic observations were made.

#### Slight Increase Is Noted in Radio Volume, Clarity

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Jan. 24.—Attempts to observe the solar eclipse at 8:02 a. m. central time, when the eclipse was total, were a failure at this point because of clouds.

Prof. O. J. Lee, of Yerkes Observatory, announced as totality vanished

## Outstanding Features Reported During Moon's Trip Across Sun

New York had darkness of midnight at 9:11 a. m.

Throng on skyscrapers cheer and applaud during the eclipse.

Eclipse averaged four seconds later than astronomers had calculated.

President and Mrs. Coolidge made observations from the White House lawn through smoked window glass.

Officers aboard dirigible Los Angeles reported "excellent observations."

Radio experts found that short wavelengths follow the sun and that static is not entirely a local condition.

Jupiter, Mercury and Venus were seen at Yale.

No comet was visible.

Observers reported taking many beautiful photographs.

Admirals tints on Niagara Falls presented pleasing picture.

Drop in temperature noticeable in many sections.

Low visibility prevented citizens in Ottawa from seeing total eclipse.

Some places reported increase in radio volume, others reported "fading."

Westerly, R. I., experienced darkness and daylight within three minutes.

New England railroads carried thousands to "totality belt."

Street lights were not necessary in Boston. Lights in homes and business offices were turned on at 9 a. m.

that from the standpoint of observation, the failure was complete. The only phase of the vast project launched here which reached anything resembling possible value was the radio, in which, according to Dr. Frank B. Urie of the Elgin Watch Company, the instrument registered a "very slight increase in its volume and clarity."

Thousands View Eclipse From the Westerly Hills

WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 24.—Atmospheric conditions were perfect for the thousands of persons who came here from various parts of New England to view the eclipse. A few clouds which had dotted the sky after sunrise disappeared as the shadow of the moon began to impinge on the surface of the sun.

In open spaces in and about the city the throngs gazed through smoked glass at the great spectacle.

They were impatient at first at the seeming slowness of the progress of the shadow.

gathering twilight. But suddenly the surface of the sun was obscured and

darkness fell. A few bright stars appeared and when the corona spread its halo the effect as the watchers glanced over the snowclad fields was as of a dim moonlight.

For two minutes this condition obtained.

Then as the shadow passed and a thin crescent of the sun reappeared, daylight seemed to burst on the vision.

Special trains from Boston and Providence had brought large parties here, attracted by the accessibility of the city and its hilltop points of vantage for observations. Among them was a large body of Boston University students and faculty members. Motor cars and buses poured into the city as the shadow progressed, and as the moment of totality approached these throngs were scattered about the city in groups ranging from half a dozen on street corners to a thousand on one of the hills. When the spectacle ended they departed quickly.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, who had been expected, did not come, but his son was here.

Observations Made by Newport Naval Officers

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.—All activities at the Government stations and elsewhere were suspended here today as a perfect eclipse of the sun was observed at 9:17, totality lasting for a period of 100 seconds. Several stars were visible to the naked eye during the period of total eclipse, while darkness resembling that of a bright moonlight night descended over the city.

Naval officers in attendance at the war college here made numerous observations and secured data, while Capt. Ralph Earle, U. S. N., headed a force at the torpedo station which photographed the eclipse in its various stages.

Every hotel in the city was crowded to its capacity for the occasion and early in the morning scores of automobilists came from Massachusetts cities. The dirigible Los Angeles was plainly seen from vantage points here.

Radio Signals Fade as Eclipse Nears Totality

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 24.—The Bristol company radio wave direction tests conducted here this morning during the eclipse by Prof. W. H. Bristol and David Grimes proved conclusively that signals faded out definitely as the eclipse approached totality and that the direction of the waves changed as much as 8 degrees to the west from normal.

Mr. Grimes stated that the reception from station WJAR, broadcast especially for this test by Henry M. Neely, instead of being amplified by the eclipse, was diminished very materially. This proves, he said, that the eclipse did not affect conditions similarly to night time as to amplification, but, however, that it affected conditions similar to dawn and twilight as to direction, as indicated by the loop.

All conditions and results have been recorded and after the same have been plotted it is expected some very important announcements will be made of interest to radio engineers all over the world.

The Bristol company experiment was made as one of four which Dr. G. W. Picard, radio engineer of Boston, directed during the eclipse.

Work at Nantucket Was "Complete Success"

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 24.—Observations of the solar eclipse taken here, the last spot in America to be in totality, will be of great value, according to astronomers who gathered

here to photograph and measure the eclipse. Conditions were ideal for the observations, with cloudless skies.

Astronomers at the Maria Mitchell Observatory carried out their scheduled plans, and it was announced later that the work had been a complete success. Numerous photographs were taken.

Prof. E. S. King of Harvard was on the observatory deck with the corona photometer. A large corps of assistants made photographs and measurements of the general illumination of the corona and sky during totality. Parties were stationed at various points of the island watching the shadow bands and measuring their width, velocity and position.

Nation's Astronomers Elated; Call Observations Success

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Today's observation of the solar eclipse was one of the most successful ever made, according to a report from Dr. E. E. Free, head of the Scientific American expedition at Easthampton, L. I., over a special telephone wire to the New York studio of Station WOR.

The corona, said Dr. Free, was larger and more beautiful than had been expected. Two prominences were visible to the astronomers at Easthampton.

Weather conditions were perfect. Dr. Free reported, and a series of photographs and motion pictures was obtained, which, it is expected, will be satisfactory.

In so far as the observers could judge, he said, the Buffalo and Easthampton parties worked perfectly. "All of the astronomers kept their heads," he added.

No important announcements of the effect of the eclipse on radio transmission and reception would be made for a week.

Radio reception was much louder and clearer during the period of the eclipse, according to telephone reports from persons listening in on WOR. This station, co-operating with other radio stations and the Scientific American, had made elaborate plans for studying the effect of the eclipse on wireless.

Prof. H. H. Sheldon, of New York University, one of the observers at Easthampton, Dr. Free said, reported a small change in temperature as the eclipse went by.

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When the first shadow began to darken, it was fine to see the solemnity that fell on that gay crowd, so much like a football crowd and during the seconds of totality one could almost have heard a snowflake fall in that big field, as 2300 girls eyes turned to the darkening face of the sun. As the sunlight reappeared, and the dimness turned into normal daylight, the buzz and stir was immediately checked, while every girl wrote down on her paper her observations, and drew a picture of the shape and size of the corona.

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Radiant Tints on Niagara Give Throngs Rare Pictures

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MIDDLET



## BUILDING WORK FOR 1924 SHOWS GAIN OVER 1923

Total Advance Is 6.9 Per Cent—Many Big Projects Help Swell Totals

Prospective building operations in 27 Massachusetts cities for 1924, as compared with those in 1923, from statistics gathered and computed by the Department of Labor and Industries, of which Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is chairman, show that there was an increase last year, as compared with the previous 12 months of 23.5, or 6.9 per cent. An increase in the total estimated cost of \$27,170,209, or 18.4 per cent, also is shown. In all other respects as well, the 1924 aggregates exceeded those of 1923.

There was an increase of 13.4, or 15.5 per cent, in the number of new residential buildings, and of \$17,775,383, or 25.3 per cent, in their estimated cost. It was shown that there was an increase of 568, or 3.5 per cent, in the number of new non-residential buildings, and of \$7,400,822 in their estimated cost, and an increase of 933, or 5.7 per cent, in the number of buildings to be added to, altered or repaired, and of \$1,654,288, or 6.6 per cent, in the cost of such work. In the total estimated cost of new residential building represented about one-half of the total for all building.

**Many Big Projects**

The greatest amount of building was in Boston, where the estimated cost of all work planned aggregated \$33,033,931, or 30.3 per cent of the aggregate of the entire group of 37 cities. In seven other cities, building estimated to cost altogether over \$5,000,000, were planned as follows: Worcester, \$14,767,983; Springfield, \$13,100,219; Newton, \$8,648,331; Cambridge, \$8,141,878; New Bedford, \$6,950,000; Quincy, \$5,332,001; and Lynn, \$5,152,550.

There was a great variation in the amount of building in the cities in 1924, as compared with 1923. The variations in value were due, in some instances, to exceptionally large single projects. For instance, in Everett one project now being constructed, was estimated to cost \$1,500,000, or slightly in excess of the amount estimated for the entire building program in that city in 1923. In Salem, one hotel was planned in 1924, to cost \$750,000. In Pittsfield, a \$350,000 hospital was planned, and in Marlborough, a school, to cost \$600,000. In each of these four cities the 1924 aggregate was more than double that for 1923.

In 1924, in the 37 cities represented, the total number of families provided for in new home-building dwellings was 18,865, an increase of 2603 families, or 16 per cent, when compared with the similar aggregate for 1923, or 16,262. In 27 of the 37 cities more accommodations were planned in 1924 than in 1923. New structures in Boston alone were planned to provide for 4632 families, or approximately one-fourth of the aggregate for the 37 cities.

**The Housing Situation**

In nine other cities more than 500 families were provided for, as follows: Springfield, 2276; Worcester, 1653; Quincy, 887; New Bedford, 795; Medford, 714; Chicopee, 701; Newton, 698; Cambridge, 649; and Fall River, 522. "Should there be a similar amount of home-building in 1925, it would seem fair to assume that housing shortage would be greatly reduced," says the department.

In 1924, 16,954 new non-residential buildings were planned to cost \$60,034,904, showing increases of 3.5 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively, when compared with 1923. The building types of structures vary from year to year, the department explains, "depending upon the need for certain types of structures. In 1924, 13,730, or about four-fifths the 16,954 non-residential buildings planned, were in the nature of public or private garages, estimated to cost \$14,341,235."

Next in value were 108 office build-

ings, including banks, \$9,228,568; 822 stores, and other mercantile structures, \$8,842,230; 272 factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries and other workshops, \$8,487,865; and 46 schools, \$6,199,306. None of the other projects in themselves represented five per cent of the aggregate value for all classes of new non-residential buildings.

## BRAUN CABINET QUILTS OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany and more than half the total number of inhabitants but even more because ever since the war Prussia has been the backbone of the republican régime and the mainstay of democracy in Germany. Until 1918 Prussia was ruled exclusively by Conservatives, among whom the land barons known throughout the world as "Junkers" were in a majority.

**Shift Toward Conservatives**

After the revolution the situation was reversed. Prussia became the center of republican life in the Reich. Under the administration of Carl Severing, the Social Democrat Prussian Minister of the Interior, the provincial presidents were replaced by Republicans. But ever since the Conservatives have been striving, as they say, to "revive the Prussian spirit," openly declaring that it was far more important for them to ride into power in Prussia than to enter the government of the Reich.

Moreover, if, as now is probable, the Prussian Prime Minister is Conservative, then the power in the Federal Council, representing the federal states of the Reich, has shifted to the side of the Conservatives, which is of great political significance.

## Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponelle, soprano.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theatre, the two vocalists by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a concert by the Vanuini Symphony Ensemble, assisted by Clara Shear, soprano.

Monday evening, Jan. 26, in the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement, with this repertory:

Monday, Jan. 26, "Aida" (Raisa, Marshall).

Tuesday, Jan. 27, "Louise" (Garden, Anseau).

Wednesday matinee, Jan. 28, "Boris Godunov" (Challapin).

Thursday evening, Jan. 28, "Bohème" (Mason, Cortis).

Friday, Jan. 29, "Tannhäuser" (Forsell, Lamont).

Saturday, Jan. 30, "Carmen" (Garden, Anseau).

Sunday matinee, Jan. 31, "Romeo and Juliet" (Mason, Hackett).

Saturday evening, Jan. 31, "Tosca" (Mason, Cortis).

Monday, Feb. 2, "Faust" (Challapin, Mason, Hackett).

Tuesday, Feb. 3, "Thais" (Garden, Anseau).

Wednesday matinee, Feb. 4, "Madame Butterfly" (Mason, Hackett).

Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, "Rigoletto" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday, Feb. 5, "L'Amore del Tre Re" (Garden, Anseau, Hackett).

Friday, Feb. 6, "The Barber of Seville" (Challapin, Hidalgo, Hackett).

Saturday matinee, Feb. 7, "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Gaisa, Lamont).

Sunday matinee, Feb. 7, "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Gaisa, Lamont).

Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Hyman Rovinsky.

Thursday evening, Jan. 29, in Jordan Hall, a second recital by Kathleen McAllister, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, in Jordan Hall, a second piano recital by Alexander Brailowsky.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theatre, the thirteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, and Saturday evening, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, the fourth series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Henry Hadley as guest conductor and Margaret Matzenauer as soloist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Symphony Hall, Verdi's Requiem, sung by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra and by Misses Stanley and Alcock and Messrs. Crooks and Gustafson as soloists.

## WOMEN READY TO PUT PEACE PLAN IN FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

war to which the conference pledged itself are: work for outlawry of war through securing a law declaring war a crime and setting up a permanent world organization for the operation of the law; United States' adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice; reformation of an Undersecretary for peace in the Department of State; multiplying arbitration treaties which contribute to international conciliation; United States' participation in armament reduction movements; meanwhile maintaining defense agencies; enlargement of United States responsibilities toward the League of Nations' plans and paralling of league activities; co-operative action by the United States to further the success of the Geneva protocol.

**Commercial Code**

The conference adopted the recommendations for international co-operation to deal with economic causes of war, access to natural resources which furnish food, the raw materials of industry, and the employment of peoples; development of channels of distribution and the agencies of communication between nations; the establishment of a commercial code between nations which shall define competition and taboo the exploitation of the weaker peoples from the aggrandizement of the stronger.

As means of accomplishing such international co-operation there were urged international conferences on world resources, the distribution of materials and the establishment of commercial and industrial codes, and the utilization of existing agencies for international co-operation in the economic field, especially the economic section and the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

## MRS. FISKE ASKS STEEL TRAP BAN

Anti-Vivisectionists Mobilizing, Actress Tells New England Society

Nation-wide awakening of interest in the movement for the humane treatment of dumb animals was described by Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske, actress, honorary vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, before members of the organization at a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Charlesgate. She has been actively identified with this humanitarian work for many years.

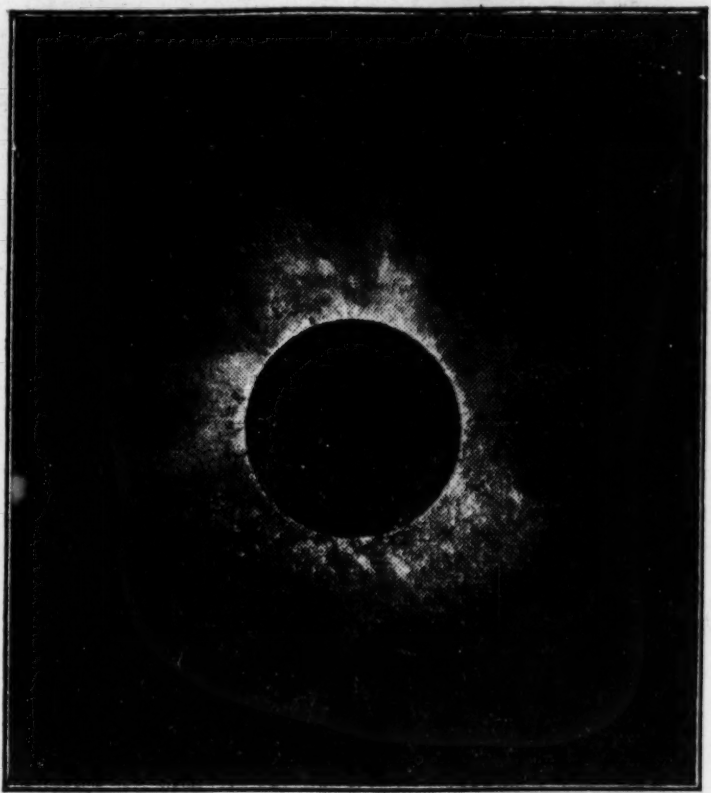
Mrs. Fiske made an especial appeal for the abolition of the steel trap and similar practices, and declared that if women would refuse for six months to wear furs except those obtained in a humane manner there would be a different attitude in the treatment of animals.

"Animal protection," she added, "has been one of the most neglected causes. It has only been comparatively recently that there has been any real appreciation of man's obligation both to be kind and to provide for dumb animals. The indifference is being gradually overcome, but the persistent efforts of those most interested is necessary, to carry the message to the public."

Following Mrs. Fiske's remarks, Guy Richardson, editor of Our Dumb Animals, in a brief address, said that the increasing interest in this movement throughout the United States is spreading to other countries of the world. John Sturgis Codman, vice-president of the society, presided at the meeting.

Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, secretary, announced today that the thirteenth annual meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, to hear complete year's reports and to elect officers.

## Oil Painting of Eclipse in 1918



The Artist, Howard Russell Butler, Based Work on His Observations at Baker, Ore. Use of Photograph Permitted by American Museum of Natural History, New York.

## PAINTING DEPICTS 'ECLIPSE OF COLOR'

Exhibited at N. Y. Museum of Natural History

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The American Museum of Natural History has on exhibition a unique oil painting of the total solar eclipse of June 8, 1918. This interesting record was presented to the museum by Edward D. Adams, and was painted by Howard Russell Butler, N. A. The picture is unique, as it is the only study of such astronomical phenomena in which the colors of the corona and its prominences have been observed by a trained artist, and recorded at the moment, eliminating the chance of inaccuracy.

It is an especially fortunate record, as the exquisite corona is shown in all its beauty; but perhaps most remarkable were three great tongues of flame, the scarlet prominences which made the eclipse of 1918 memorable as the "Eclipse of Color." Astronomers who have been privileged to see Mr. Butler's picture at the American Museum pronounce it a "marvel of perfection, true both as to form and color—a work of art which has the added advantage of being scientifically accurate."

The corona and prominences were observed through this cloud at the United States naval observatory station at Baker, Ore.

## REVENUE COLLECTOR CANNOT GRANT DELAY

A statement to the effect that extension of time for filing returns may be granted only by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the Revenue Act of 1924 was issued yesterday by Malcolm E. Nichols. Such applications should be made direct to the commissioner. An extension of time for filing a return does not extend the time for payment of the tax or any installment thereof unless so specified in the extension.

## NEW SECURITIES CONCERN

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Directors have authorized the organization of the American Car & Foundry Securities Corporation with authorized and issued stock of \$10,000,000, all to be owned by American Car & Foundry.

## Houghton and Dutton Co.

## The Annual February Furniture Sale

Savings of 1/4 to 1/2 Begins Monday, Jan. 26 Without Precedent

Throughout the history of this business there has been no precedent to this 1925 sale—no event that has even approached it in completeness of preparation.

**Tremendous Stocks**

Imagine an entire floor of this great store fairly bursting with its stock of the finest values to be found in the leading furniture markets of the country. Imagine the variety to be found in such a stock, imagine the values.

**Thrift Plan**

A nominal payment places the furniture of your selection in your home and your income—not your savings—takes care of the balance.

Furniture Section—Fifth Floor

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## YALE EXPERTS WELL SATISFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

onds which gave each person at a piece of apparatus the cue to his motions. Everything done in recording eclipses is done on a count, even to the drawing of a slide of a plate-holder. If the person with that plate-holder misses a count that plate was lost. We did not lose a single plate.

We made eight plates on the 624-600 camera. These plates are 20x24 inches and give a sun diameter of 7 1/2 inches. We had two 15-foot cameras. In one of these we made one exposure 55 seconds long, of the totality. On the other camera we made 16 exposures, strictly for the purpose of obtaining the photographic diameter of the moon.

Since we know the diameter of the moon and distance from us, we can conclude what the photographic diameter should be. If the photographic diameter that we obtained should turn out to be larger than the computed diameter, it would indicate some other thing than the Einstein force is operating to produce the change in the position of stars near the sun which have been observed at previous eclipses.

**Einstein Theory**

Professor Miller had been asked if he had tried to solve the Einstein theory and he replied as above, saying also that they did not try to solve it because of the low altitude

Main Office  
45 Newbury St.  
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Tel. B. B. 5313

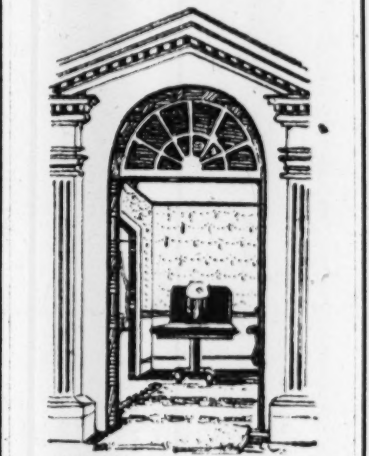
**Lamping-Nolan Special Branch**

SHAMPOO WAX  
MANICURE WAX  
PERMANENT WAX  
OUR SPECIAL BRANCH

295 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
(Catharine Building)

DISCOUNT OF 25% FOR THE  
Professional Barber Woman  
Professional Hairdresser Woman  
Student

## Jordan Marsh Company



## Our Little Colonial House

Again Hangs Out Its Lachstring

The opening of our newly decorated Little Colonial House is an occasion fraught with interest for many a seeker of the charming furnishings of other days.

Modern appointments such as electric lights and hardwood floors, serve to display the lasting charm of well chosen antiques; and to suggest effective arrangements and settings for them, even in the newest of homes.

The new location  
Sixth Floor  
Furniture Building

## FARMERS IN DAIRY SYSTEM TO 'CUT A MELON' OF \$23,000

Co-operative Milk Selling Project Started in Springfield, Mass., Makes Large Saving in the First Ten Months of Its Operation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23 (Special).—Farmer stockholders of the Springfield dairy system will receive checks totaling \$23,000 at the annual meeting to be held on Feb. 3. This represents the savings made by the co-operative in the first 10 months of its existence. It is the first clear demonstration that the "system" plan of handling the milk for a city works better than the older type of co-operative. The \$23,000 is said to represent savings, and not increased prices for milk.

Directors of the system went over the accounts today, and approved the issuance of the thirteenth payment, or bonus checks. They will be proportionate to the amount and value of the milk sent in by each member. Very small producers will receive less than \$5, but some of the larger will receive nearly \$200.

**Large Attendance**

The invitations to the annual meeting will bear the information that an unexpected check will be ready for each when he comes to the meeting. A record-breaking attendance is expected as there are about 725 farmers whose milk now goes through the system. Each will receive his proportionate check.

The records show that the system has paid its farmers \$747,998, and milk during the 10 months it has been in operation. It has paid on the plan of the New England Milk Producers' Association which sets one price for all milk resold as fluid milk and charges the dealers but one value for the remainder. During the first few months of its operation, when the sales were still small, the surplus ran high and the monthly prices low to the farmers. For the past five months the price paid by the system has compared well with that paid by dealers buying outside milk.

**Price Not Increased**

The price to the consumer has not been increased through the operation of the system and farmers have had

as much or more than they would otherwise have had, month by month. The \$23,000 has been saved through the economies due to handling the milk in large quantities and to increased prices which the system has been able to secure for cream in bulk. The total savings are about \$30,000.

After a 6 per cent dividend on stock has been paid, and reserve for depreciation and reserve funds set aside, \$23,000 is left to distribute to the farmer members. It is declared to be the best record any milk selling co-operative in New England has yet made for its first year of operation.

The plant is now handling about 40,000 quarts a day. During the season of high production it handled in one month 3,000,000 pounds of milk.

**"CLEAR SAILING" FOR POSTAL BILL SEEN IN SENATE**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The postal pay and rate increase bill was left intact in the Senate by the defeat of the point of order, which would have eliminated bodily the portion of the bill carrying the rate advances.

The vote of 50 to 23, by which the point of order was defeated apparently gives the bill a clear road in the Senate, although considerable debate and some changes in the rate increase provisions are in prospect. It was indicated the measure would be laid aside for a time in favor of the War Department appropriation bill.

Republicans were joined by 11 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor, Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, in voting against the point of order. Twenty-four Democrats, four Republicans, and one Farmer-Labor, Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, supported it.

**Walk-Over**

Eyelet Ties

MARK DOWN  
CARTER'S  
MUNSWINGWEAR  
WILSON BROS.  
Union Suits

\$8.50 and \$7.50, all wool... \$6.95  
\$5.00 and \$4.50, wool mix... \$3.95  
\$3.75 and \$3.50, wool mix... \$2.95  
\$2.50 heavy cotton... \$2.15

**Mepher's**  
21-75 MANHATTAN STREET

Opp. Portland St., Boston  
Open Evenings  
P. P. Charges Extra



"On Monday a total eclipse of the sun was visible in the town. The commencement and duration answered very nearly to the calculations in the books. It attracted very general observation and multitudes had excited the most sublime sensations. The atmosphere was unusually clear and not a cloud to be seen. The darkness came in very suddenly and to such a degree that the countenances of persons well known could not be discerned at twelve to fourteen feet distance in the streets. The continuance of darkness was about four minutes and a half."

From The Independent Chronicle  
Boston, June 19, 1806

**AGAIN** a total eclipse—after one hundred and nineteen years. The recurrence of this eclipse will be studied by scientists and remarked on by all, but to you there will come no inconvenience.

When the sun ceases to do its work, there immediately comes a demand for light. Turbines are in readiness. Steam boilers are stoked. The generating of more current is under way.

## EDISON LIGHT OF BOSTON



The Friendly Glow

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## EDISON LIGHT OF BOSTON



The Friendly Glow

**Gays**

Substantial Revisions of prices have made 85 Coats—Misses' and Women's—\$15 to \$141 less

They're priced now \$29 to \$319

BOSTON  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**Breakfast Lunch Dinner**

**ONES**

Dairy Farm Sausage

Always welcome these brisk days.

JONES DAIRY FARM, Inc.  
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LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers and Appraisers  
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## An Important Sale at Auction

Of the Furnishings of Mrs. Orin C. Sanborn, at the Residence, Cambridge and High Streets, Winchester

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, AT 11 A. M.

Comprising Custom-Made Furniture, Music Room of Italian Walnut, Draperies, Domestic and



## CNRA, CANADA, TO RADIOCAST FOR BRITONS

Moncton Station Is to Be Relayed by British Company, February 3

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (Special).—Canada and Great Britain night will form an international feature in the air Tuesday, Feb. 3, when station CNRA, Canadian National Railways, at Moncton, will radiocast a special program designed to reach receiving sets in the British Isles. This international radiocast has been arranged in co-operation with the British Broadcasting Company, which has control of all radiocasting in Great Britain, and that organization will essay to radiocast the Canadian program when it reaches London.

It planned to transmit from CNRA, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, with the view of reaching the British Isles between the hours of 11 p. m. and 1 a. m., Greenwich time. The British Broadcasting Company will be silent at 11 o'clock, English time, and this will give Moncton every opportunity of being heard throughout Great Britain, provided the air conditions are favorable.

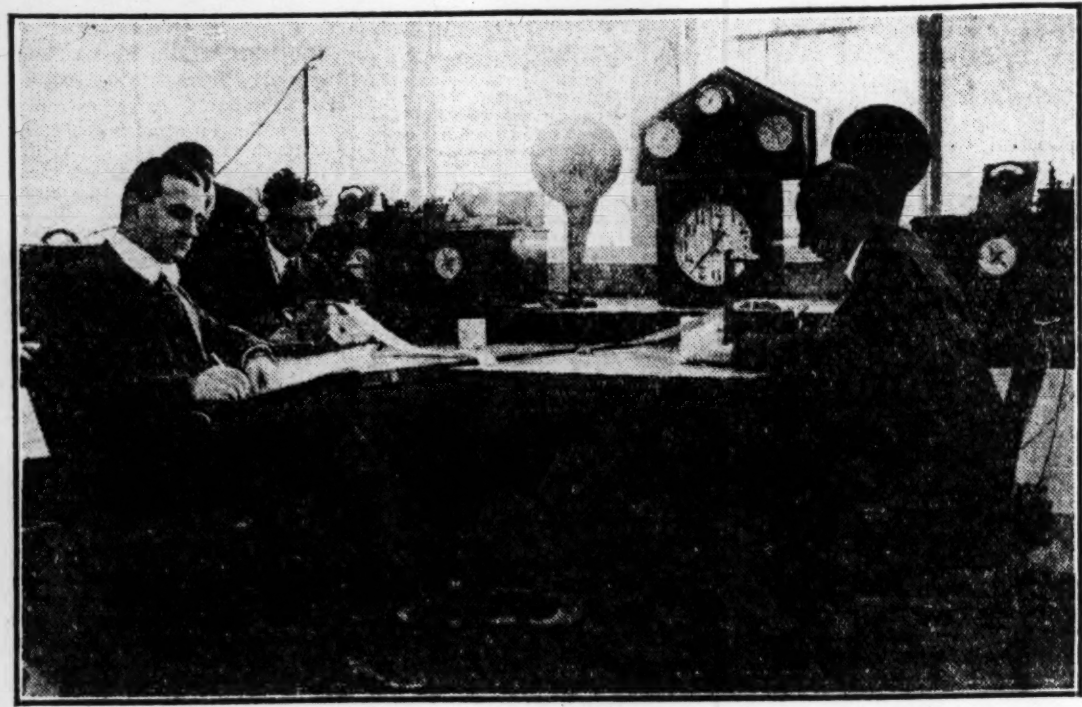
This radiocast is to be but the first of many intended to bridge the Atlantic, it being planned to arrange special programs from time to time for that purpose. The radio department of the Canadian National Railways decided to make these arrangements following the great number of letters received from various localities in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland reporting reception of programs sent out by CNRA, in some instances listeners in England sending logs covering practically complete programs.

For the radiocast of Feb. 3, special features are to be included in the program. There will be a message from Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president, Canadian National Railways, while W. D. Robb, vice-president, who among other activities has charge of the radio department, will deliver an address dealing with the historic features of the occasion. In addition, a musical program will be given.

Station CNRA, at Moncton is the most easterly of all radio centers on the North American continent and particularly well situated for a radiocast of the character planned. It is a powerful station having 500 watts in the antenna.

## RADIO

### Apparatus for Recording Eclipse Action by Radio



© Keystone View Co.

When the eclipse of the sun, beginning in the Lake Superior region, swept down toward New York City and out into the Atlantic, at the rate of 30 miles a minute, radio engineers were at their posts within and near the path of totality to note any anomalous behavior in their Hertzian waves. Observations were also made in Europe, and particularly in England, and represented co-operative effort of experts abroad with those in America. Measurements were made upon signals sent out before, during and subsequent to the eclipse from the experimental

transatlantic station at Rocky Point, L. I., by co-operation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and the Radio Corporation of America. Engineers in turn received signals from the British Post office stations GKB and GBL. The accompanying photograph shows the special radio sets used in receiving and recording the effect of the eclipse on radio communication. In the group are A. Van Dyke, C. L. Beach, engineer; seated, Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, chief engineer, RCA, and Dr. Walter Roberts, at right.

Director, 10-Dance music program by Henry Halstead's Orchestra and soloists. KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters). 8 p. m.—Art Weidner's Dance Orchestra. KFI, Earle G. Anthony, Inc. (469 Meters). 8 p. m.—Dance orchestra with soloist. Special program, 9—Los Angeles Examiner program, 10—Packard Radio Club. KJH, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters). 8 p. m.—Program through the courtesy of Silverwood, arranged by J. Howard Johnson. 10—Earl Burnett's Dance Orchestra. 12—The Lost Angels of KJH, presenting Majestic Six Orchestra; ensemble of KJH artists.

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CRAC, La Presse, Montreal, Que. (425 Meters). 4:30 p. m.—Band concert. WNAI and WEAH, Shepherd Stores, Boston and Providence (275 and 278 Meters). 7:30 p. m.—Evening service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Inc. in Boston, Mass.

WEEI, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, Mass. (458 Meters). 7:30 p. m.—Men's Conference in the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7:30—Rocky and His Gang, direct from New York City. WBZ, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (483 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—People's Symphony Orchestra, direct from St. James Theater, 7—Copies-Plaza Orchestra, with singing soloists. 8—Clark French playing selections on the French horn, accompanied by Charles D. Irwin, and Zola Duane Sanders, piano and organ duets.

WYG, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters). 8:35 p. m.—Program by WGY Symphony Orchestra, Leo Kliewen, conductor; Roger H. Stonehouse, violinist. 9—Organ recital by Frank Sill Rogers, assisted by J. Roy Keefe, violinist. 9—Program by Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra, Joseph Knetch, director. 10—Selections by Hampton Institute Quartet.

WIP, Gimbels Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (380 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Ben Sted and his WIP Symphony Orchestra, with Karl Bonanzita at the organ, direct from the Grandview Theater, assisted by the Arion Singing Society, Johanne Kramer, Mr. Ulrich Wolf, tenor, and Edwin Henry, bass.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas, Texas (472 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Baylor University Alumni's Founder's Day program. 11—Adolphus Orchestra.

WFOA, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (462 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Dinner music; Ted Kennedy, stage and screen star, in song recital. Phillips, baritone; talk by Sophie Irene Loeb, president of Child Welfare Committee of America. Home for Every Child, concert by the Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra; Ida Davenport, coloratura soprano; Vincent Lopez and his Orchestra.

WGBS, Gimbels Brothers, New York City (414 Meters). 9 p. m.—Author's Night with Ahmed Abdullah, Harry Drake and others. 9:30—Sam Conley, baritone; 9:45—Sam Singhi, baritone, and Peter de Rosa, 10:15—Lecture recital on Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and the "Cello Concerto" by Theodore Wright, baritone and Gordon Sule, pianist. 11—Vincent Lopez and his Orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (442 Meters). 9 p. m.—Joseph Kennedy's Dance Orchestra. 9:45—"Art for Laymen," by Walter M. Grant. 10:15—Lecture recital on Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and the "Cello Concerto" by Theodore Wright, baritone and Gordon Sule, pianist. 11—Vincent Lopez and his Orchestra.

WMAZ, Westinghouse Elec. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (380 Meters). 8 p. m.—Dinner concert by Charlie

## Sheik Thought Radio Possible in English But Not in Persian

A sheik in a barren and thinly populated district of southern Persia has investigated the mysteries of wireless telephony. He was quite prepared to admit the possibility of transmitting the English language over a distance of 100 miles without using a wire, but he declined to believe that it was equally possible to transmit the Persian tongue in the same way. In the face of a special demonstration, his skepticism changed into enthusiasm. The sheik actually listened to speech in his own language from the political officer 100 miles distant. He was amazed. This demonstration to the sheik was one striking occurrence on a trip to remote regions of Persia by F. Tomlinson, an engineer of the Western Electric Company, Ltd., for the purpose of installing two complete radio telephone stations for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

There is no evidence that the Italian Government has directly intervened in the matter, but it may reasonably be surmised that the experiments have not been made without its knowledge. Hussein Avax, at the start, a British protégé, but now that he has been overthrown by Ibn Saud, Greece has declined to take sides in what she regards as a struggle between two Moslem princes for the control of the Moslem holy places. It is not unnatural therefore that Hussein should welcome any support he can get from another quarter, and Italy thus has a chance of strengthening her foothold in the Arabian Peninsula.

A "Minister" in Rome In this connection, it is of interest to note that, apart from London, the only European capital at which Hussein purported to maintain a duly accredited "Minister" was Rome.

Italy is, at the same time, interesting itself in other parts of western Arabia. For instance the Emir of Asir, the present holder of the Yemen district of Arabia and faces the Italian colony of Eritrea, enjoys the good will of Italy. There are, however, British experts in Arab affairs who are strongly of opinion that Great Britain should favor the claims of the Imam Yeha, who took Hodeida from its present owner in 1924, but only held it for a few months. Italy's relations with the British date back as far as the Italian Turkish war of 1911, and the success of the Idrisi Emir if he should succeed in retaining Hodeida, would greatly strengthen Italian influence on the western Arabian coast.

Hodeida is not the only prize in this area. The mineral wealth of the Yemen and the neighboring territory is not precisely known, but Col. H. F. Jacob, a recent British explorer, believes it to be considerable, and that the Italian Government has reported to have been already obtained by Italian interests operating from Massowah in Italian East Africa.

Another radiocast of the Sunday evening service will be made Mar. 1. A simultaneous radiocast of the evening service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Inc. in Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock eastern standard time by the Shepherd Stores radio stations, WNAI, Boston, 275 meters, and WEAH, Providence, R. I., 273 meters.

ST. LOUIS SERVICE RADIOCAST ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24 (Special).—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radiocast Feb. 1 by radio station KQIA, St. Louis, wavelength 261 meters. The service will begin at 8 o'clock, central standard time.

LONG BEACH RADIOCAST LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 24 (Special).—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be radiocast Feb. 1 by radio station KRON of Long Beach, Calif., 240 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 o'clock, Pacific standard time.

MANITOBA RADIO CLUB WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 24 (Special).—The Associated Radio of Manitoba, an organization of manufacturers' representatives, dealers, and users of radio, has been formed in Winnipeg, the object being to develop the use of radio and to place radiocasting and the business of selling radio equipment on the highest possible plane.

TEXAS RANCH LAND Foreclosure Sale THE SAN ANTONIO LOAN & TRUST COMPANY SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OPEN WINDOWS will not increase the cost of heating your building. Radiators are equipped with Metering Radiator Bushings. Suitable for return line steam systems. Describe your plan, then we will give you definite information.

The Holley Engineering Co. VIRGINIA, MINN. Ella L. Merrill WRAPS GOWNS MILLINERY 7-4, B. R. 4095

Mlle. Caroline Millinery 480 Boylston Street, Boston Block of Brunswick Hotel The Milliner who knows how to design, make and adapt; a rare thing this day in most millinery shops.

FRANCES L. THOMAS 420 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Tree Ripened Fruit We pay express charges anywhere east of Mississippi River and guarantee satisfactory delivery. Write for prices west of the Mississippi.

## ITALIANS SAID TO AID EMIR ALI

### Base of Operations at Jiddah, Where Munitions From Italy Are Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Jan. 24.—Recent news from Arabia suggests that Italy is taking a more active interest than is generally realized in the complicated cross-currents of Arab politics. In the Hejaz, where Ibn Saud, the Wahabi holder of Nejd is at present in the ascendant, Hussein's son and nominal successor, the Emir Ali, is still in the field with the remnants of the broken Hejaz army, which is being reorganized and reinforced. It is said he is inclined to take sides in the operations in the port of Jiddah, and considerable quantities of munitions from Italy are reported to have arrived there recently.

No Direct Intervention There is no evidence that the Italian Government has directly intervened in the matter, but it may reasonably be surmised that the experiments have not been made without its knowledge. Hussein Avax, at the start, a British protégé, but now that he has been overthrown by Ibn Saud, Greece has declined to take sides in what she regards as a struggle between two Moslem princes for the control of the Moslem holy places. It is not unnatural therefore that Hussein should welcome any support he can get from another quarter, and Italy thus has a chance of strengthening her foothold in the Arabian Peninsula.

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Saxophones, Clarinets, Flutes and Oboes All musical instruments for sale. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY KENNETH M. BLAKE 209 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston Telephone B. 2146

National and Foreign Florist Service Symphony Flower Shop at your service 240 Huntington Avenue, Boston Tel. Black Bay 5241, 5238

BLACK KID BOUDOIR SLIPPERS direct from the manufacturer. \$2.50 made of soft kid with Black and White Trim. Pom Pom and 4 S. Rubber Soles. Without or with Garters. Fully guaranteed.

ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kenble Street, Roxbury, Mass. Rug Cleaners For 68 Years Oriental Rug Repairing and Re-weaving by our Armenian experts. "Country and Service." Tel. Roxbury 9800 and 9801

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## Progress in the Churches

Four distinguished Unitarian ministers of America have accepted the invitation of the American Unitarian Association to go to Great Britain in the spring to serve in exchange with five British Unitarian ministers who are coming to the United States for the centenary celebration of the association in May.

Announcement is also made by Henry Wilder Foote, executive secretary of the centenary commission, that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, eminent Hindu poet and lecturer, and Einar H. Kvaran, called the foremost man of letters in Iceland, are expected to take part in the centenary celebration in Boston during the week of May 10.

The Americans who will go to England are the Rev. Dr. George R. Dodson of St. Louis, the Rev. Frederick M. Elliot of St. Paul, the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Sydney B. Snow of Montreal. They will sail from New York on March 3, reaching England for a series of preaching appointments that continue up to the first week in June, when the centenary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association will be celebrated.

Officers of the Universalist Church recently handed a \$7000 check to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to which the Universalist organization does not belong. The money, council officers said, will be used for financing the organization's industrial "good will" campaign.

The board of trustees of the Universalist General Convention announced that \$37,000 was donated to the \$1,000,000 non-denominational fund, at the laymen's dinner.

The first general conference of all the Christian organizations in West China was held at Chengtu, Szechwan, Jan. 14-18. There were 400 delegates—250 Chinese and 150 missionaries. The latter represent the six societies (British, Canadian, and American) at work in West China. The ideal set forth was a Christian message that "is entirely divorced from and utterly antipathetic to war and to appeals to force between nations."

Out of 1025 Canadian Presbyterian churches that have voted up to this time on the question of union with the Methodists and Congregationalists, 800 have voted for and 225 have cast their ballots against the proposal, church union headquarters in Toronto have announced.

Laymen of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina will meet in Greensboro Feb. 19 and 20 to organize a state layman's organization within the Presbyterian Church. Delegates from every Presbyterian Church in the State are expected to attend this meeting.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Carpenter of Meerut says that when he went out to India 34 years ago the Indian Christians numbered 2,250,000. Today there are 4,750,000. During the last 40 years Christianity in India has progressed more than any other religion, the increase in the number of adherents being 155.2 per cent, as compared with 14.9 per cent for Hinduism and 37.1 per cent for Muhammadanism. Of the total Christian community more than three-fifths dwell in South India.

A complete discussion of the issues at stake in the effort to obtain ratification of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution is contained in pamphlets prepared by the Federal Council of Churches. Copies may be obtained from the headquarters, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

The executive of the British Baptist Total Abstinence Association, according to the Rev. W. Jones Thomas, "emphatically and with practical unanimity refused to support any local option bill that includes state purchase, disinterested management, reorganization, or any other name meaning the same thing."

A small conference of persons engaged in religious education and social work was held recently at Yale Divinity School, on the invitation of Prof. Jerome Davis of the department of social service. The problem faced was the better training of theological students for a social ministry.

The question whether it would be advisable to call a national conference on the social aspects of theological education aroused considerable discussion and it was finally

voted that the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, should act as chairman of a committee of three to take the matter up with the Association of Theological Seminaries to see whether the next annual meeting may be devoted to a consideration of the social aspects of theological education.

The following resolution was adopted: "It is the sense of this conference that beside the effective presentation of the definitely religious side of the theological curriculum there should be fundamental courses in . . . the concrete study of the local community especially by means of the laboratory method, and in the wider problems of group relationships, international, racial, and industrial."

The annual convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, to be held in Greensboro, N. C., April 28 to 30, is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of Sunday school leaders ever held in the State, according to The Associated Press. Reports from members of the association are to the effect that the full quota of delegates will be sent to attend the sessions of the convention. A number of Sunday school workers of national repute will take part in the program.

An impressive incident at the seventh quadrennial conference of the Student Christian Movement, held at Manchester in January, was the display of a Chinese banner of red silk bearing characters which T. Z. Koo of St. John's University, Shanghai, traveling secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, said were a verdict and a prayer. "It is our verdict," he explained, "as we have seen the knights who have gone out from your movement, and our prayer, because we also hope that many more such knights will come out to China in days to come from this conference."

Yosemite Village, the recently dedicated communal center of the Yosemite National Park, will have a \$75,000 chapel, to be erected by the California Federation of Churches, according to the Christian Century. Funds for the enterprise will be raised in the churches and Sunday schools of California.

The British Baptist Missionary Society, which is very active in China, is making progress in its effort to raise the normal income of the society by £50,000 a year.

"The Bible in Boston" is the title given to a course of 12 lectures on the Bible, conducted at the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue. The first of these talks was given by Dr. Elmer A. Leslie of Boston University, who took for his subject "How We Got Our Bible." The second lecture is on "The Bible and Music," by Richard G. Appel of the music division of the Boston Public Library.

With the original 18 local societies increased to more than 1000, the women's board of foreign missions of the Reformed Church is celebrating its golden jubilee this month.

The Anglican Theological College of British Columbia will soon begin construction of the first unit of its new plant on the campus of the University of British Columbia.

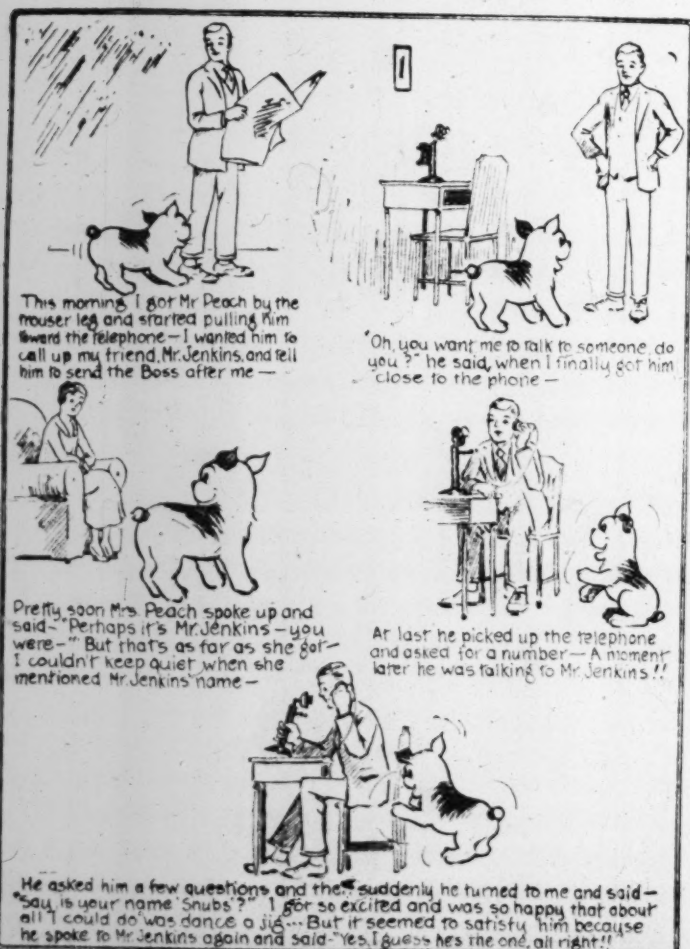
The corner stone of the new \$1,000,000 Moody Memorial Church was laid in Chicago in December.

### JERUSALEM'S "Y" BUILDING ASSURED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at Jerusalem is assured through American contributions. It is announced by the "Y" here. Sufficient funds to complete the enterprise have yet to be received; but Dr. A. C. Harte, in charge of the work of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee at Jerusalem, has started back for Palestine confident that money will be obtained for this "temple of friendship for the forwarding of peace and good will among men."

The site comprises eight acres on a hill overlooking the Jaffa gate. The building, designed to offer special opportunities for lovers of the Bible, will have a tower, or dome, from which may be seen many spots notable in Bible history.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



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## Women's Black Gowns

exceptionally priced, \$37.50

Of black silk crepes, including the new spiral crepe, with a soft, dull finish for women who wear black out of preference. There are several different styles, all new Spring models in unusually smart and attractive fashions. The quality is much finer than is usually available at this very moderate price.

Sizes 34 to 44.

(Third Floor)

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A special selling

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Petite in size (4½ inches square) made of silk moire in daytime and evening colors. A square of rhinestone on one side is a smart touch of fashion. Beautiful Altman quality throughout.

(First Floor)

Vogue Pattern users will be interested to know that the Vogue Pattern Department is now conveniently located on the Second Floor, Fifth Avenue section.

## Betalph Silk Hosiery

at a very special price, \$1.35

This is a most important offering since the quality measures to the same high standard

as our regular Betalph stocking and gives the same remarkable service. Of pure silk with lisle tops and soles—the type of stocking most preferred for general wear. In new Spring shades, also black and white.

(First Floor)

## A French Glove of kidskin

\$3.50

Finished at the wrist with a tiny double scallop in contrasting color pique stitched and embroidered to match—but simple in effect as the mode demands. One-clasp style in black with white, champagne with red, canary with black, brown with tan, and tan with brown.

An unusual value  
(First Floor)

New Spring Silks, Woolens and Cottons are now at their loveliest and offer the many individual designs and good values characteristic of early assortments.

## Of More Than Usual Importance

### A Sale of

## Misses' Silk Frocks

\$35.00

Eight models, each inspired by a clever French frock, in the fashions and colors that will be smart for all-occasion wear this Spring

This is an unusual opportunity for the young mademoiselle who wears only the smart, new things. Spring fashions like gay prints, three-tone trimmings, jabots and flounces are included, and simple, short-sleeved models always the essence of smartness

Materials are Altman-quality crepe de Chines and crepe satins in navy, black and delightful new Spring colors

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

## A New Second Floor Salon for Service and Convenience

Blouses, Skirts, Sweaters, Sports Wear, Knitted Wear and Riding Habits are now in one department on the Second Floor, Fifth Avenue section, and offer many interesting new fashions and values

Tunic Blouses of printed silk in smart new polka dot designs, at . . . \$16.50

Women's Skirts of rep in high colors with the new, fine cluster platings. . . \$18.50

New Sports Skirts for women, in wrap-around style, of camels' cloth in smart plaid designs and roughish weave \$18.50

Sports Suits of kashmir, in colors, with Chanel-plaited skirts and jackets lined in chamois . \$55.00

New Balbriggan Sports Suits with jumpers or mannish coat blouses . . . \$35.00

Misses' Skirts of flannel, smartly box-plaited at the front; in pink, white, sulphur and Hague blue, at . . . \$10.75

Riding Habits, tailored in our own workrooms, of dark brown whipcord with breeches to match or in contrasting tan; in heather mixtures, or melton cloths. Exceptional values at . . \$49.50

Slip-on Sweaters in attractive new colors and weaves of soft vicuna, or cobweb yarns at . . . \$9.75



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Fatalism, Force or Reason

The Passing of Politics. By William Kay Wallace. New York: The Macmillan Company. 4.50.

THIS book is especially interesting because it illustrates a tendency. From the most divergent quarters of opinion, from the side of conservatives like Secretary Hughes no less than of radicals like Professor Laski, there is a clearly observable tendency to belittle the importance of action by the state, and to cast doubt upon what can be accomplished by political means. There seems to be the air of an unwillingness to resort to those political agencies of common deliberation and reasoned compromise which it has taken so much effort through so many generations to build up. Mr. Wallace's book sheds interesting light on some of the implications of this attitude.

He commences by identifying politics with certain aspects of the political system which has developed in Western countries since the fifteenth century. He regards the term as inapplicable to the Roman Empire or to the age of feudalism. He defines it as peculiar to a commercial society dominated by a "middle class," by an individualistic philosophy, and by a belief in the power of the human "will."

Brilliant Analysis  
He then proceeds to construct the natural history of this society in a survey which contains some acute and often brilliant analysis. He finds its beginning in the late fifteenth century, when it burst forth from the Italian Renaissance, and spread from Italy over the countries of northern Europe. The influence of this on the monarchs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was to concentrate the concentration of power and the extension of territory which created the great nations of modern times and introduced the concept of sovereignty.

On the other hand, it awakened a self-consciousness in the individual members of the middle class which led to the demand for constitutional government and ultimately resulted in the transfer of sovereignty from personal monarchs to the abstract entity which we call the state. The control of the state was taken over by the middle class through the right to vote.

Meanwhile the individualistic attitude which permeated the whole middle class produced that "fear of every man for every man" which is at the basis of Hobbes' philosophy, and to combat this fear a secular moral code was formulated which rationalized the struggle between individuals into the doctrine of competition, with its accompanying concepts of liberty and equality. Liberty and equality meant liberty and equality in the competitive struggle for property, and the essence of politics was to win them for all individuals, a task which occupied the "revolutionary" period of the eighteenth century.

Individualism and Nationalism  
A reconciliation between the freedom of the competitive individual and the sovereign power of the State was effected through Rousseau's conception of the "general will." This conception, when given content by the experience of the French Revolution and by the historical situation of the first part of the nineteenth century, filled out into the great movement which we know as nationalism.

While struggling for "freedom" within the state and competing with other individuals, the individual thus became for international purposes completely absorbed in the "super-

personality" of the state. Nationalism so conceived led inevitably to imperialism and militarism. This development Mr. Wallace presents as simply the other side of the movement toward democracy which was everywhere going on at the same time. So far from regarding militarism and democracy as inconsistent, he sees in them two manifestations of the same movement, of the same course of development; and it is this development which in his view is moving inexorably toward the destruction of the political organization of society.

For the technique of politics is to adjust the relations between man and man by a process of "rational bargaining," based upon an appeal to deliberate choice between alternative lines of conduct. It thus presupposes the existence and effectiveness of individual wills, and the power of education to endow such wills with the capacity for compromise and adjustment. It assumes that a man is a "rational" being.

This assumption Mr. Wallace denies and he argues that not merely has natural science demonstrated that there is no such thing as "will," but that a "none being" close philosophy, born in a political age, seeking to establish the supremacy of the individual, could have evolved the doctrine of the supremacy of mind.

Democracy and Militarism  
This is the central position of the book. Mr. Wallace argues in substance that politics is passing because the belief in man's power to rationally control his conduct is passing, and that therefore there is no longer any room for a technique which proceeds by an attempt to bring about a rational settlement of differences.

In support of his position he cites the development of democracy and militarism, one of which he represents as undermining the mechanism and method of politics from within, the other from without. Democracy has released men from the hindrances which stood in the way of their becoming cogs in a vast economic machine, which under the cover of militarism has become worldwide and eaten away the boundaries

between nation-states. This vast machine will work out its destiny in sublime independence of human efforts to affect its course; its basis is "a materialism which when viewed from the angle of politics appears sordid, soulless, and immoral, but which looked at from the standpoint of economics, marks the triumph of high achievement."

Into the question of the validity of this materialistic fatalism it is, of course, unnecessary to enter; the important thing about Mr. Wallace's book is that it brings into such clear relief the basis of so much of the current tendency to belittle the state and the political method of settling differences. The tendency rests on an impatience with the human reason, which expresses itself in fatalism on the one hand and a resort to force on the other.

These are the alternatives to the use of what reason men are endowed with. When they clearly realize the alternatives, either through reflection or by the bitter experience of fire and sword, it may be that the rushlight of reason will be valued at what it is worth. Meanwhile the importance of a book like Mr. Wallace's is to point out the alternatives.

JOHN DICKINSON.

## SO "THAT'S THAT"



That is, That's the Title of a New Book for Children by Beth A. Retner, From Which This and the Other Illustration on This Page Are Taken. The Book is One of Five for Young People on the Doubleday, Page Spring List.

## Lady Paget's Tower

In My Tower, by Walburga, Lady Paget. London: Hutchinson. 2 Vol. 42s. net.

IN THESE two newly published volumes, Lady Paget prints her diary from 1893 to 1908, following the life story which was begun in her previous recollections, "Embassies of Other Days."

No day-to-day story of experiences lacks some interest, and in this case Lady Paget, as the wife of a diplomat, who was also a delightful companion and a most kindly gentleman, came for many years in contact with people of international fame and fortune.

After the retirement of Sir Augustus Paget, his wife, whose Teutonic birth and relationships probably assisted in her dislike for London, took up her abode in Italy, where in Florence she adorned the "tower" of her title. Here many interesting people passed and repassed, and in the pages under review the figures of Quixote, the novelist, Alfred Austin, Mr. Balfour, a score of German princelings, and numberless notables of all nations appear briefly.

The passing of Sir Augustus, who did not live to see the end of his attachment to Italy, rather increased than lessened, apparently, the activities, not to say fads, of the diarist, who not only knew everybody and kept up a vast correspondence, but wrote up shakily, enigmatically, and poetically, and set the world to rights between whiles.

The diarist remarks upon the appearance of a girl visitor "very tall, with endless legs and arms, a tiny head, massive hair, and a sweet turn-up nose, a type almost unknown when I was young," and next is noting with severity that the younger generation do not come down to breakfast in country houses, but "are out of doors in a bad sign, and go to Bayreuth."

The most charming passages in the book are those describing the beauty of Florence as seen from the breezy hill above; and there is a delicious attachment to Italy, rather increased than lessened, apparently, the activities, not to say fads, of the diarist, who not only knew everybody and kept up a vast correspondence, but wrote up shakily, enigmatically, and poetically, and set the world to rights between whiles.

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## Donne's Prose Works

A Study of the Prose Works of John Donne, by Evelyn M. Simpson. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: The Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$5.00.

REVIVAL of interest in the poetry and personality of John Donne is one of the minor but by no means least creditable literary phenomena of our own time. The prelude to this revival came a quarter of a century ago, with the publication of Edmund Gosse's "Life and Letters of John Donne" and with Mr. E. K. Chambers' edition of the poet's works. Two years later, in 1907, Prof. H. J. C. Grierson's masterly and definitive edition of the poems, and presently Mr. L. Pearsall Smith's anthology of passages from the prose works, Mr. G. L. Keynes' "Bibliography" of all Donne's writings turned the light of modern research upon the complicated history of Donne's publications and led directly to the Nonesuch edition of the "Paradoxes and Problems," edited by Mr. Keynes. And of late assisted in her dislike for London, took up her abode in Italy, where in Florence she adorned the "tower" of her title. Here many interesting people passed and repassed, and in the pages under review the figures of Quixote, the novelist, Alfred Austin, Mr. Balfour, a score of German princelings, and numberless notables of all nations appear briefly.

The passing of Sir Augustus, who did not live to see the end of his attachment to Italy, rather increased than lessened, apparently, the activities, not to say fads, of the diarist, who not only knew everybody and kept up a vast correspondence, but wrote up shakily, enigmatically, and poetically, and set the world to rights between whiles.

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## More Mark Rutherford

The Groombridge Diary, by Dorothy W. White. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$4.

WHEN "Mark Rutherford" (William Hale White) was 80 years old he married as his second wife, Dorothy W. Horace Smith, a woman of 34. It was through her story, "Miss Mona," that she was first invited to the cottage at Groombridge, where the author of the "Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" lived with his daughter Molly. This was in 1907, when Mr. White was 76. Her immediate impression of him was that he was like a boy, eager and shy, pleased with small things, fond of jokes and hearty laughter, yet with a face "sad, far, far too sad."

Their acquaintance flowered at once into affection, but it was not until 1911 that they were married. Mr. White had become more and more dependent upon her companionship, and it seemed best that she should devote herself entirely to him. Certainly the sentence of her diary echoes devotion.

Hero-worship does not usually endear its object to other, more detached persons; nor does it in this instance, in spite of our good-will. It would be hard to find a book more permeated with hero-worship. Reading it reminds us of A. A. Milne's suavely iconoclastic play, "The Truth About Blazes," in which an entire family gives itself over to the exaltation of its one illustrious member. Only there is this difference, that in Mrs. White's true story the feet of the god are not of clay.

Writing Came Hard  
The recent publication of W. Hale White's "Letters to Three Friends" has recalled their author to the memory of readers. It is many years since the anonymous appearance of "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford," "Mark Rutherford's Deliverance" and "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," novels coldly received in their time but later recognized for their style and their insight.

W. Hale White counted himself a thinker rather than a writer. His wife says that he would hardly acknowledge his writings and pretended to have forgotten them. Yet this was doubtless a part of his shyness. He was much interested in the writings of his wife and insisted upon reviewing her "Frank Burnett." All his writing came hard. It is

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tonic in a facile age to read about his creative labors. In speech as well as on paper, he was always struggling to find just the word he wanted to express a delicately fine distinction. Yet it was not with words that he was so much concerned as with ideas.

Edith Wharton has suggested that "true originality consists not in a new manner, but a new vision," and the creator of Mark Rutherford possessed originality. Moreover, he tried to follow his vision. Educated to the Nonconformist ministry, he gave that up when his views changed and spent his active years in the Admiralty Office and in journalism, neither of which he enjoyed.

Much Good Talk  
W. Hale White is the supreme subject of the "Groombridge Diary." The writer submerges herself in her theme, yet that she can observe and write with imaginative force and that she was herself a person of decision is evidenced by moments when she drops her tone of adoration and is a natural, alert woman with many interests in life. Her writings, her cricket, long tramps, a boy's class and her High Church affiliation occupied her mind until she made her first visit to Groombridge. From that time they began to read together, to write and compare notes on their reading, and above all to talk. Such talk! Not about themselves but about books and the universe and above all about religion, which he had been longing in vain for years to discuss with someone. The report of their conversations fills a good part of the 400 pages of the diary.

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## Mr. Bok, Still Busy

Twice Thirty. By Edward W. Bok. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 4.50

ON PAGE 152 of his latest autobiographical book, Edward Bok says of the home which he and his wife built with many setbacks, deprivations, and with much economical scheming, that "had the means been ours to buy the land and pay for it forthwith, and to build the house at once and pay for it without much thought, it is unlikely that 'Swastika' (the house) would be in our hearts. In this country could not possibly have the meaning that it has."

This may well parallel the author's career. If he had not had to scheme, contrive, work, and plan as he had, his eventual success and present standing in this country would not mean so much to him as it does.

This book is the study of the fundamental qualities of a man determined to succeed. Perhaps it would be better to say of a boy determined to succeed as a man. The book should do much to encourage youth, for it tells of the thought of Edward Bok as a child, as a youth, and as a man of "fierce" 30. It tells of the trend of his thoughts, his single-mindedness of purpose, and his dogged determination.

A boy who at 16 earned \$6.25 a week, at 26 became the high-salaried editor of one of the most popular magazines in the United States, the Ladies' Home Journal, and at 56 relinquished his position, which was then paying him a salary of \$100,000 a year, and who can so clearly outline every step of this career has something to give to help boys with ambition. This Mr. Bok gives.

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he was in an earlier book, "The Americanization of Edward Bok," for he has discarded the clumsy third person and deals directly with the reader with a plain-spoken "I" and no false modesty.

The latter part of the book is largely given over to a discussion of the author's reasons for making monetary awards. Chief of these is the famous American Peace Award, to provide a channel for the American people to express their ideas as to the remedying of international conditions.

Like most autobiographies, "Twice Thirty" is crammed with anecdotes of the great. De Pachmann is set forth in a little sketch quite typical of him and his odd mannerisms. Thomas Edison looms up in a new light. Colonel Roosevelt figures in unusual conversations and happenings, and there is a particularly sympathetic account of Mr. Bok's friendship with Woodrow Wilson. From start to finish the book is of interest. It is constructive in thought, absorbing in material, and easy in handling, and should even find its way into the hands of the Americanization of Edward Bok.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Seigneur de Montaigne Meditates About Pedants

IT MIGHT perhaps be picked out and set down as a special characteristic of our own compared with earlier times that scholarship is now more universally respected: it may be, for one reason, because of a higher average of education in the world at large combined with what seems to be a more practical and everyday habit of thought and behavior among those who specialize in this, that, or the other subdivision of knowledge. The Absent-Minded Professor, still a usable puppet with the working humorists, but generally recognized as such by their audience—one dummy among several in the bag of tricks and conceits that help keep the supply of popular humor equal to the presumed demand for it—is about the only visible reminder of that ancient and widespread disrespect which interested Montaigne and set his pen writing his essay "On Pedantism." "I have in my youth," he wrote, "oftentimes been vexed, to see a Pedant brought in, in most of Italian comedies, for a vice or sport-maker, and the nickname of Magister to be of no better significance amongst us. For, my self being committed to their tuition, how could I chuse but be somewhat jealous of their reputation? In deed I sought to excuse them by reason of the natural disproportion that is between the vulgar sort, and rare and excellent men, both in judgement and knowledge: forasmuch as they take a cleaner contrarie course one from another."

We have nowadays, and for some time past, no such common use of the word "pedant," meaning a teacher, nor do we so seriously use the word "pedagogue," which succeeded pedant as a convenient noun to define the occupation of an instructor of youth, and became in time also synonymous with a widely amusing assumption of intellectual superiority. Often not without reason. "And coming afterwards to years of more discretion," admits Montaigne in his tower, "I have found that they had great reason, and that magis magno clerico, non sunt magis magno sapientes. The most great Clerkes are not the most wisest men. But when it may be exceeded, that a minde rich in knowledge, and of so many things, becometh thereby never livelier nor more quick-sighted; and a grose-headed and vulgar spirit may without amendment containe the discourse and judgement of the most excellent wit the world ever produced, I still remaine doubtfull."

Even so far away we get a glimpse of the essayist talking this subject over as he moved about in his polite world. For once a lady, "yea one of our chiefest Princesses," tried to explain it by suggesting "that a mans owne wit, force, droope, and as it were diminishes it selfe, to make roome for others." Which Montaigne

could not agree with, holding that a man's wit "stretcheth the more by how much more it is replenished, which remains an accepted modern idea of it. It was the habit of Montaigne leisurely to examine cases and weigh the evidence; so in this matter, he found it conceivable that something, and popular respect for learning derived from popular belief that all pedants, philosophers, and learned men, were impractical and incapable of taking an active part in daily affairs.

But observe the exceptions. "These sometimes accusing, the carke and care men took about good husbandry, and how to grow rich; some replied unto him, that he did as the Fox, because he could not attaine unto it himselfe; which hearing, by way of sport he would needs shew by experience how he could at his pleasure become both thrifflie and rich; and bending his wits to gaine and profit, erected a trafficke, which within one yeare brought him such riches, as the skillfullest in the trade of thriving, could hardly in all their life devise how to get the like."

And had not the essayist himself "seene Adrianus Turnebus, who having never professed any thing but studie and letters, wherein he was, in mine opinion, the worst man that lived these thousand yeares," and "sundry times of purpose urged him to speak of matters furthest from his studie, wherein he was so clear-sighted, and could with so quick an apprehension conceive, and with so sound a judgement distinguish them, that he seemed never to have professed or studied other facultie than warre, and matters of state."

Nowadays, perhaps, and the difficulty of the problem might shrewdly be expounded by an essayist to back up his contention, the avoidance of war and the consideration of matters of state to the end that states may live happily and prosper without thought of attacking each other by force of arms, might seem to Montaigne the highest activity of the human intelligence. For he was, by frequent report of himself, a humane man living at a time when statesmanship was regarded as necessarily selfish and warlike.

Montaigne knew the classics, none better, and could pursue his examination of "pedantism" with grace, and discover at least one continuous explanation of the failure of scholarship to command respect, in the failure of scholarship to incorporate itself with conduct. The idea comes to him that this evil proceedeth from the bad course they take, respecting the manner we are instructed. . . . It is no wonder if neither Schollers nor Masters, howbeit they prove most learned, become whit more sufficient. Verily the daily care, the continual charges of our fathers, anyeth at nothing so much, as to store our heads with knowledge and learning; as for judgement and vertue, that is never spoken of. We labour, and as toyle, and plod to fill the memorie, and leave both understanding and conscience emptye. He contemplates his own exercise in writing with whimsical disapproval. "Is not that which I doe in the greatest part of this composition, all one and selfe same thing? I am ever heere and there pecking and culling from this and that booke, the sentences that please me, not to keep them in my head, but to transport them into this: where, to say truth, they are no more mine, than in their first place: we are (in mine opinion) never wise, but by present learning, not by that which is past, and as little by that which is to come."

And again—"It is not enough to joyne learning and knowledge. . . . It is a dangerous sword, and which hindreth and offendeth her master, if it be in a weak hand, and which hath not the skill to manage it, will doe it to ruin. Ut fuerit melius non didicisse: So as it were better that we had not learned." Present day readers find many "his" rather bewildering, and, indeed, who would take pleasure in the literary performances of Montaigne must do some reading (as a kind of admission fee) to get used to him—but the criticism of learning that comes out of the sentence is interestingly modern, as, by the essayist's showing, it is also interestingly ancient.

It is one thing, as Cicero remarked to Montaigne, and Montaigne remarks to us, to purchase wisdom and another thing to enjoy the employment of it. With just this problem, indeed, we may observe contemporary educators in constant struggle. Montaigne would find many of them in complete agreement with that in which he was at odds with the world. "What was demanded, what his opinion was, children should learn: answered, What they should do being men," though what Montaigne would think of some of the experimental expedients by which it is attempted to measure and classify the children's untapped capabilities I do not attempt to guess. R. B.

## Crocuses in the Ozarks

For days the south had breathed an air mild and welcome, and occurred during the lenient winters of the Ozarks. Only a fringe of snow remained along the north side of fences and buildings. The tender green of the grass springing up acclaimed trust and hope.

The warble of bluebirds, sweetest singers of the winter months, attracted attention to the cedar that stood south of the house. Seeking the little minstreels who, perhaps, were finding warm shelter against chilly nights within the thickly clad tree, the eyes were caught by a counterpane of gold flung wide upon the lawn. My heart lifted, rejoicing in promise fulfilled.

Without observation the insignificant spikes had thrust upward through the icy sod and on this sunny morning the golden cups stood open to the sky, their beauty revealed to inspire joy in bird and human alike. Yellow crocuses—"Cloth of gold."

The little house was on a small side street that bore the fine name of Kenner, away but not isolated from the fashionable quarter. It was one of the one-story cottages built directly on the side-walk, in a long row that filled the block, all shut in by heavy green batten doors and French windows fastened with long iron hooks; whose little wooden steps to the "banquette" in front were kept polished by daily scrubbing with red brick or the rich, golden-hued, wild camomile flowers whose fragrance pervaded these humble streets as the scent of roses and jasmine the streets of the rich. It was built in the stereotyped Creole fashion with two rooms front and



George Herbert's Church at Bemerton

## Wish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Let me not speak one word to make the way  
Harder for those who pass; let  
One thought to hinder the glad  
marching song  
Of those who walk with me. Nay, let me bring  
Gay garlands for their joy, my friends who smile.  
And for those weary ones, let me bring love;  
For they, mayhap, have never known the joy  
I know. I have never felt the kindly hands  
That helped me when the pathway seemed too steep.  
Lillian Macdonald.

## Myself at Dumfries

The country round Dumfries! It is a lovely spot, God wot. Criffel, the Nith frozen, the Nith released, Forthward, Caerlaverock—Lincluden, the Solway—the very names of them are music to Scottish ears; when you and I were young they were our partners at the ball. We must have had something in common open to him, for he said to me, "I have sat out a dance with the Cluden. She was my favorite partner of all, and sometimes she sang to me, and sometimes I had a book with me to improve her mind. Still I see

the river dimple by  
Holding its face up to the sky.  
I wooed her in a canoe, but she was a capricious mistress, and often went off with the canoe, leaving me in the water. I dare say she is carrying on the same diversions still—the Helens of Troy never mend their ways. The next time one of you goes in pursuit of her—in a canoe—I wish you would give her my love and say that I never think of her without feeling wet.

Cluden, and connected with it is the first boy friend I made in Dumfries—a friendship that began on my first day at the Academy, which I am happy to say continues still. I am an admirer of Fenimore Cooper. I replied with the same brevity, "Chingachgook." "Hawkeye," said he. "The Sarpint," I replied. "I knew you had read about them," he said, as soon as I saw you. I asked him how he knew, and he said he knew by my cut. I was uncertain what cut was,—I am not sure that I know now,—but when he said he liked my cut I had the sense to say that so did I like his cut. He then took me aside and became more confidential. "I wonder," he asked, "whether you have noticed anything peculiar about me?" . . . He explained what he meant. "Of course you remember," he said, "how Pathfinder laughed? And I said, 'Yes, he laughed so softly that no one could hear it.' 'Listen then,' said he, and when I replied that I could hear nothing, he said triumphantly, 'Of course you can—he then was me laughing like Pathfinder. I always do it that way now.' And so we swore friendship because we liked each other's cut, and any time we fell out after that was if I laughed like Pathfinder. Sir James Barrie. The Daily Telegraph. (London.)

two rows back, a gallery along the rear, wide enough to give the space for a small dining-room which looked out on a little square garden with red brick walks and a centre parterre always filled with flowers. Across the garden were the servants' quarters, the rooms of Charlotte and Rosalie, so well known by all of Madame Girard's scholars, and beyond these was another yard that stretched to the next street—Deuphine Street.

New Orleans at that period could not but please refined and elegant exiles from Sainte Lucie. The city was filled with gay, animated, French-speaking throngs. Slaves were as numerous as they had been in

the old home. The shop-windows on Royal and Chartres streets had nothing to fear in comparison with the glittering streets of Saint Pierre. Fashions, luxuries, bonbons, . . . books, pictures, and jewelry were displayed with the same sure confidence of purchasers here as there. Laughter and pleasant conversation, piano music flowed through every window, the passer-by humming an accompaniment.

What is called today the "Vieux Carré" was then the city. It was compactly built with solid brick houses, whose iron-railed balconies with their garlands of filigree work extended over the banquette; whose

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When God at first made man,  
Having a glass of blessing standing by,  
Let us (said He) pour on him all we can. . . .  
When almost all was out, God made a stay.  
Perceiving that alone of all His treasure  
Rest, in the bottom lay. . . .  
If goodness lead him not, yet  
May toss him to my breast.

This was the quiet village and the humble living which the brilliant student, with the career of a courtier open to him, preferred. He could find himself and listen to "higher, holier things." The ever questing thought that caught odd symbols, and fought with itself widely, here rested at last.

But as I raved, and grew more fierce and wild  
At every word,  
Methought I heard one calling,  
"Child!"  
And I replied, "My Lord."

The sun set upon the short cut back to town. The music of the waters was far across the fields, for the road passed the coal yards and workmen's cottages on the outskirts of Salisbury. The spire of Salisbury, still tinged with the pink of the afterglow, was already taking on the mauve-gray of summer dusk; and the old Georgian houses in the close gay greening, from behind their fragrant gardens, with rays of yellow lamplight.

## Webster's Power

His power, like that of all great masters, was not in excellent parts, but was total. He had a great and everywhere equal propriety. He worked with that closeness of adhesion to the matter in hand which a joiner or chemist uses, and the old Georgian houses in the close gay greening, from behind their fragrant gardens, with rays of yellow lamplight.

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## The Good Provider

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY head of a household likes to be known as a "good provider," one who looks well to the ways of his household, foreseeing and preparing for its needs. But with the joy of providing for others there often comes the burden of responsibility, accompanied at times by a frightened human sense of insecurity and inability to foresee the future. The possible "rainy day" that looms ahead tends to shut out the sunshine of present possession. For this frightened sense there is a perfect panacea in the contemplation of the term "good provider" and the realization that there is but one provider of good, namely, God, whose "hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

There is a way of escape from onerous responsibility and foreboding fear, open to the business-man, the housewife, the teacher, the person who earns his living or provides for those near and dear to him. There is a way to exchange uncertainty and insecurity for joyful assurance and the expectancy of never-ending good. This way lies through the establishment of a conscious relationship with God, the true provider.

One of our writers has recently said, "What the world needs is not financing, but someone to give it back its God-sense." This is exactly what Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, is doing for the world: it is giving it back its "God-sense." It is the sense of God, the conscious understanding of His power and presence, which Jesus lived and demonstrated, that Christian Science brings today to a world steeped in a diversity of creeds, hedged in by agnosticism, intellectualism, and atheism. In simple, forceful language, which all may understand, Mrs. Eddy has stated and restated the nature and qualities of God, whom Jesus called "Father." She has shown us that instead of being finite, manlike, vengeful, God is Spirit, infinitely loving, infinitely powerful, that God is Truth, Principle, Life, Love. Through this new-old concept of God, received in a humble, childlike spirit, thousands have been healed of sickness and sin, delivered from fear and hopelessness. They have learned to turn to God in joy and thanksgiving, even as the flower turns to the sun for light and warmth. They have found that a consciousness filled with thoughts of Life, of Truth, and of Love has no place for suggestions of corruption, error, or hate.

One who looks well to the ways of his household, then, not only must provide the means of material comfort, but must also prepare his own thought and that of his household for the recognition of the Father-Mother God, the great and perfect provider of all good. In the words of our Leader, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness."

They rejoice in giving all honor and glory to the creator, "who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), Mrs. Eddy says: "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love. No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."

We can, then, no longer think of ourselves as providers. All good is already provided, foreseen and foreknown by Infinite Love. We need but to avail ourselves of the ever present opportunities of receiving good, through loving, active obedience to our highest understanding of God. This does not by any means signify that we may sit down with a blind and apathetic faith in "Providence," that we may indulge in mental slothfulness and the constant pursuance of materiality, expecting to be fit to receive the gifts of Truth and Life. On the contrary, it necessitates an alert mentality, a heeding of the "still small voice" of Truth, and instant detection of the claims of evil,—a mentality which "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

If God is ever acting divine Principle, ever intelligent Mind, ever compassionate Love, in order to establish a conscious relationship with God men must reflect right action, intelligent thought, tender affection. God has foreseen all man's needs, since He knows man as His image,—man, who is defined in part in Science and Health (p. 475) as "that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality undervived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to His Maker."

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(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

## The Windmill

If you should bid me make a choice  
"Twixt wind and water mill,  
In spite of all the millpond's charms  
I'd take those gleaming sweeping  
arms  
High on a windy hill.

The miller stands before his door  
And whistles for a breeze;  
And, when it comes, his sails go  
round  
With such a mighty rushing sound  
You think of heavy seas.

And if the wind declines to blow  
The miller takes a nap  
(Although he'd better spend an hour  
in brushing at the dust and flour  
That line his coat and cap).

Now, if a water-mill were his,  
Such rest he'd never know.  
For round and round his crashing  
wheel,  
His dashing, splashing, plashing  
wheel,  
Unceasingly would go.

So, if you'd bid me make a choice  
"Twixt wind and water mill,  
In spite of all a millpond's charms,  
I'd take those gleaming, sweeping  
arms  
High on the windy hill.

—E. V. Lucas.

## Tusitala

His baptismal names were Robert Lewis, and Dr. Jepp says his father always wrote the second name Lewis. Stevenson himself had a fancy for the French spelling, but not for the French pronunciation. I must have heard the name hundreds of times from his wife and his mother, and it was always the British, not the French, pronunciation. I never heard him called Robert in his own home; nor did I see it written by him, except when he wrote his name in full: Robert Louis Stevenson.

When he decided to settle in Samoa, the question of his Samoan name had to be considered. In the native language there is only one consonant in a syllable, and every syllable ends with a vowel; therefore no syllable contains more than two letters, and Stevenson's name would have been se-te-vi-l-i-so-do-ni, in pronunciation a short sentence.

I was told by one who was present when the form of the name was being discussed that the late Reverend J. E. Newell, then one of the tutors at the Malua College, asked: "Why not Tusitala?"

The suggestion was acclaimed by all who knew the Samoan language, and was approved by Stevenson when its meaning was explained to him; for it is Writer of Stories, from tusi, to write, and tale, stories. It was in one word of four syllables a name, a title, and a description of his occupation. The Samoans use only one name, and have no prefix like "Mr."—S. J. Whitmee, in The Atlantic.

## Judges

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Do trees that whisper know  
When the folks that love them go  
Underneath their shade?  
Do the gossip poplars say,  
"He has come again today!"  
Am I in their balance weighed?  
If any one think ill of me,  
I would that it were not a tree!  
Isabel Fliske Conant.

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 in Street, Oakland, Calif.

**DRMS NEW**  
**Y CORPORATION**

Jan. 21—Formation of a corporation to operate "drive in" automobile agencies in numbers of more than 2500 throughout the country is announced by John Hertz, head of the Hertz Corp. of Chicago.

Financial inquiries of any nature gladly answered.

**Whitney & L**

Members  
New York Stock Exchange  
Boston Stock Exchange

**DIVIDENDS**

Railway & Lighting  
 Regular quarterly dividends  
 on both common and pre-  
 payable Feb. 14 to stock  
 15.

Trust Company  
 Regular quarterly dividend of  
 Feb. 2 to stock of record

Manufacturing Company has  
 regular semiannual dividend  
 payable Feb. 2 to stock  
 23.

and the Bumpers Com-

C. S. A., is a conventional settling accounts in States or in Eastern

## Your Account

either commercial or checking or savings,

## THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

179 SUMMIT STREET  
148 STATE STREET

is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank Issues Drafts of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers and negotiates and collects Bills

gasoline has been raised  
time within 10 days, this  
use of 1½ cents a gallon  
and 2 cents at the filling  
announced by the Stand-  
ard, the Jenney Manufac-  
tury and the Beacon Oil

|     |         |         |         |         |        |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 500 | 1612    | 127     | 16      | 16      | +1 1/2 |
| 500 | 301     | 300     | 301     | 1       | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 14      | 12      | 14      | - 1/2   |        |
| 500 | 127     | 127     | 127     | - 1/2   |        |
| 500 | 40      | 38      | 38      | 33 1/2  | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 127     | 127     | 127     | 13 1/2  | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 51      | 51      | 51      | 2       | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 32      | 31 1/2  | 32      | 2       | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 61 1/2  | 58      | 61 1/2  | 58      | +1 1/2 |
| 500 | 341     | 341 1/2 | 341 1/2 | 2       | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 39      | 37 1/2  | 38      | 37 1/2  | + 1/2  |
| 500 | 40      | 39      | 40      | 39      | + 1/2  |
| 500 | 40      | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 40      | - 1/2  |
| 500 | 23      | 22      | 22      | 22      | +1     |
| 500 | 150 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 148 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

and Loan Assoc  
ORLANDO, FLO  
"The City Beaut

|     |      |      |      |     |
|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| 100 | 84   | 81½  | 81½  | -2  |
| 100 | 106  | 106  | 106  | +1  |
| 100 | 129  | 123½ | 124  | +½  |
| 100 | 44   | 41½  | 41½  | -2½ |
| 100 | 95½  | 94½  | 94½  | -1  |
| 100 | 37½  | 38   | 36   | -1½ |
| 100 | 46   | 45½  | 46   | +½  |
| 100 | 129½ | 124  | 123½ | -½  |
| 100 | 125½ | 123½ | 125  | +½  |
| 100 | 42½  | 39½  | 40½  | +1  |
| 100 | 80   | 77   | 78   | +1  |
| 100 | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | +½  |
| 100 | 53   | 49½  | 50½  | +1  |
| 100 | 3    | 2½   | 2½   | +½  |
| 100 | 11   | 11   | 11½  | +½  |
| 100 | 13   | 11   | 11   | -2  |

|                      |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 11 1/2               | 11 1/2               | 11 1/2               | 11 1/2               | NEW YORK OFFICE 115 |
| 10 3/4               | 10 3/4               | 10 3/4               | 10 3/4               |                     |
| 10 3/8               | 10 3/8               | 10 3/8               | 10 3/8               |                     |
| 10 3/16              | 10 3/16              | 10 3/16              | 10 3/16              |                     |
| 10 1/8               | 10 1/8               | 10 1/8               | 10 1/8               |                     |
| 10 1/16              | 10 1/16              | 10 1/16              | 10 1/16              |                     |
| 10 1/32              | 10 1/32              | 10 1/32              | 10 1/32              |                     |
| 10 1/64              | 10 1/64              | 10 1/64              | 10 1/64              |                     |
| 10 1/128             | 10 1/128             | 10 1/128             | 10 1/128             |                     |
| 10 1/256             | 10 1/256             | 10 1/256             | 10 1/256             |                     |
| 10 1/512             | 10 1/512             | 10 1/512             | 10 1/512             |                     |
| 10 1/1024            | 10 1/1024            | 10 1/1024            | 10 1/1024            |                     |
| 10 1/2048            | 10 1/2048            | 10 1/2048            | 10 1/2048            |                     |
| 10 1/4096            | 10 1/4096            | 10 1/4096            | 10 1/4096            |                     |
| 10 1/8192            | 10 1/8192            | 10 1/8192            | 10 1/8192            |                     |
| 10 1/16384           | 10 1/16384           | 10 1/16384           | 10 1/16384           |                     |
| 10 1/32768           | 10 1/32768           | 10 1/32768           | 10 1/32768           |                     |
| 10 1/65536           | 10 1/65536           | 10 1/65536           | 10 1/65536           |                     |
| 10 1/131072          | 10 1/131072          | 10 1/131072          | 10 1/131072          |                     |
| 10 1/262144          | 10 1/262144          | 10 1/262144          | 10 1/262144          |                     |
| 10 1/524288          | 10 1/524288          | 10 1/524288          | 10 1/524288          |                     |
| 10 1/1048576         | 10 1/1048576         | 10 1/1048576         | 10 1/1048576         |                     |
| 10 1/2097152         | 10 1/2097152         | 10 1/2097152         | 10 1/2097152         |                     |
| 10 1/4194304         | 10 1/4194304         | 10 1/4194304         | 10 1/4194304         |                     |
| 10 1/8388608         | 10 1/8388608         | 10 1/8388608         | 10 1/8388608         |                     |
| 10 1/16777216        | 10 1/16777216        | 10 1/16777216        | 10 1/16777216        |                     |
| 10 1/33554432        | 10 1/33554432        | 10 1/33554432        | 10 1/33554432        |                     |
| 10 1/67108864        | 10 1/67108864        | 10 1/67108864        | 10 1/67108864        |                     |
| 10 1/134217728       | 10 1/134217728       | 10 1/134217728       | 10 1/134217728       |                     |
| 10 1/268435456       | 10 1/268435456       | 10 1/268435456       | 10 1/268435456       |                     |
| 10 1/536870912       | 10 1/536870912       | 10 1/536870912       | 10 1/536870912       |                     |
| 10 1/1073741824      | 10 1/1073741824      | 10 1/1073741824      | 10 1/1073741824      |                     |
| 10 1/2147483648      | 10 1/2147483648      | 10 1/2147483648      | 10 1/2147483648      |                     |
| 10 1/4294967296      | 10 1/4294967296      | 10 1/4294967296      | 10 1/4294967296      |                     |
| 10 1/8589934592      | 10 1/8589934592      | 10 1/8589934592      | 10 1/8589934592      |                     |
| 10 1/17179869184     | 10 1/17179869184     | 10 1/17179869184     | 10 1/17179869184     |                     |
| 10 1/34359738368     | 10 1/34359738368     | 10 1/34359738368     | 10 1/34359738368     |                     |
| 10 1/68719476736     | 10 1/68719476736     | 10 1/68719476736     | 10 1/68719476736     |                     |
| 10 1/137438953472    | 10 1/137438953472    | 10 1/137438953472    | 10 1/137438953472    |                     |
| 10 1/274877906944    | 10 1/274877906944    | 10 1/274877906944    | 10 1/274877906944    |                     |
| 10 1/549755813888    | 10 1/549755813888    | 10 1/549755813888    | 10 1/549755813888    |                     |
| 10 1/1099511627776   | 10 1/1099511627776   | 10 1/1099511627776   | 10 1/1099511627776   |                     |
| 10 1/2199023255552   | 10 1/2199023255552   | 10 1/2199023255552   | 10 1/2199023255552   |                     |
| 10 1/4398046511104   | 10 1/4398046511104   | 10 1/4398046511104   | 10 1/4398046511104   |                     |
| 10 1/8796093022208   | 10 1/8796093022208   | 10 1/8796093022208   | 10 1/8796093022208   |                     |
| 10 1/17592186444416  | 10 1/17592186444416  | 10 1/17592186444416  | 10 1/17592186444416  |                     |
| 10 1/35184372888832  | 10 1/35184372888832  | 10 1/35184372888832  | 10 1/35184372888832  |                     |
| 10 1/70368745777664  | 10 1/70368745777664  | 10 1/70368745777664  | 10 1/70368745777664  |                     |
| 10 1/140737491555328 | 10 1/140737491555328 | 10 1/140737491555328 | 10 1/140737491555328 |                     |
| 10 1/281474983110656 | 10 1/281474983110656 | 10 1/281474983110656 | 10 1/281474983110656 |                     |
| 10 1/562949966221312 |                      |                      |                      |                     |

|    |     |     |     |    |  |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| 00 | 32  | 26  | 25  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 32  | 71  | 11  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 10  | 93  | 11  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 10  | 73  | 74  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 75  | 93  | 74  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 77  | 71  | 78  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 72  | 21  | 21  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 127 | 113 | 118 | -1 |  |
| 00 | 78  | 63  | 68  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 88  | 88  | 88  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 72  | 72  | 72  | -1 |  |
| 00 | 19  | 16  | 18  | -1 |  |

Agricultural Bank Bldg. P. 100

A Bond of Unusual Security  
 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
 OF AMERICA  
 6% Secured Serial Gold  
 Price 100 and Interest  
 Complete circular and list of terms  
 on request.  
 W. R. BULL & C.  
 First Nat. Bank Bldg. N. Y.

|    |                                |                                |                                |                                 |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 00 | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | + 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| 00 | 40                             | 39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | — 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| 00 | 73 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 73                             | 73                             | + 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |

**BULL & ROCKWELL**  
Investment Securities  
7,785,900 shares; bonds,  
161 Devonshire Street  
Boston

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

Investment Securities  
of  
All Financed and Conservative  
Managed Companies

*We will gladly send you our Investment List*

---

**dder, Peabody & C**  
Founded in 1865  
NEW  
PROVIDENCE

**Russell & Co**

**Russell & Co.**  
**INSURANCE**  
Every Description  
Cor. Street, Boston 8  
Telephone Main 6690  
New York  
Telephone Rector 9877

**and Safety**  
Guaranteed First Mortgages  
California Real Estate  
Investment Properties  
**Bond & Mortgage Co.**  
in Street, Oakland, Calif.

**NEW YORK**  
STREET 144

**Listed State**  
**and Bond**  
Utmost care  
in the execut  
orders on

**TERMS NEW CORPORATION**

Jan. 24—Formation of a corporation to operate "drive automobile agencies in areas of more than 2500 throughout the country is John Hertz, head of the and his services of Chicago, N.Y.

company, to be known as "Hertz" Company, will be allowed to buy from the company and will license them financially and sell

mission.

**INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

Particular attention given to the investment of capital and surplus in

*Financial inquiries and nature gladly answered.*

**Whitney & Mc**

*Member*

**DIVIDENDS**

**Atlantic Railway & Lighting** declares regular quarterly dividends of \$1.00 per share, common and preferred, payable Feb. 14 to stockholders of record as of Feb. 13.

**North Trust Company** declares regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, common and preferred, payable Feb. 14 to stockholders of record as of Feb. 13.

**United Manufacturing Company** has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, common and preferred, payable Feb. 2 to stockholders of record as of Jan. 23.

**United States Rubber and Buysse Company** has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, common and preferred, payable Feb. 2 to stockholders of record as of Jan. 23.

C. S. A., is a conventional settling accounts in States or in Eastern

## Your Account

either commercial or checking or savings,

## THE CITIZEN NATIONAL BANK

179 SUMMIT STREET  
118 STATE STREET

is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank Issues Drafts of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers and negotiates and collects Bills

gasoline has been raised  
time within 10 days, this  
use of 1½ cents a gallon  
and 2 cents for the filling  
announced by the Stand-  
ard, the Jenney Manufac-  
tury and the Beacon Oil

|     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 36  | 161 | 137 | 161 | 17% |
| 37  | 361 | 360 | 361 | 1%  |
| 38  | 12  | 12  | 12  | 0%  |
| 39  | 137 | 132 | 136 | 3%  |
| 40  | 41  | 48  | 44  | 10% |
| 41  | 12  | 12  | 12  | 0%  |
| 42  | 51  | 43  | 5   | 1%  |
| 43  | 39  | 31  | 8   | 2%  |
| 44  | 61  | 68  | 61  | 1%  |
| 45  | 34  | 34  | 34  | 2%  |
| 46  | 37  | 37  | 37  | 0%  |
| 47  | 40  | 39  | 41  | 1%  |
| 48  | 43  | 41  | 41  | 0%  |
| 49  | 22  | 22  | 22  | 0%  |
| 50  | 150 | 148 | 150 | 1%  |
| 51  | 25  | 21  | 24  | 2%  |
| 52  | 11  | 11  | 11  | 0%  |
| 53  | 34  | 32  | 32  | 1%  |
| 54  | 21  | 21  | 21  | 0%  |
| 55  | 36  | 30  | 6   | 1%  |
| 56  | 53  | 53  | 53  | 0%  |
| 57  | 18  | 18  | 18  | 0%  |
| 58  | 104 | 104 | 104 | 0%  |
| 59  | 3   | 3   | 3   | 0%  |
| 60  | 3   | 3   | 3   | 0%  |
| 61  | 36  | 37  | 37  | 1%  |
| 62  | 14  | 14  | 14  | 0%  |
| 63  | 43  | 43  | 43  | 0%  |
| 64  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 65  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 66  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 67  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 68  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 69  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 70  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 71  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 72  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 73  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 74  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 75  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 76  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 77  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 78  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 79  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 80  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 81  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 82  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 83  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 84  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 85  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 86  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 87  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 88  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 89  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 90  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 91  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 92  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 93  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 94  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 95  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 96  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 97  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 98  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 99  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 100 | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |

[illegible]

|    |     |     |     |    |    |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| 30 | 32  | 25  | 25  | -  | 1  |
| 00 | 2   | 3   | 1   | 1  | 5  |
| 00 | 17  | 7   | 11  | -  | 14 |
| 00 | 10  | 5   | 5   | 25 | 5  |
| 00 | 75  | 73  | 24  | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 7   | 7   | 7   | 7  | 7  |
| 00 | 24  | 21  | 21  | 3  | 3  |
| 00 | 127 | 118 | 118 | -  | 5  |
| 00 | 74  | 65  | 63  | -  | 15 |
| 00 | 88  | 88  | 88  | 7  | 1  |
| 00 | 72  | 72  | 72  | -  | 1  |
| 00 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 49  | 47  | 49  | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 40  | 39  | 39  | -  | 5  |
| 00 | 73  | 73  | 73  | 1  | 1  |

7,755,300 shares; bonds.

161 Devonshire Street  
Boston

*We will gladly send you our Investment List*

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**dder, Peabody & C**  
Founded in 1865  
NEW  
PROVIDENCE

**Russell & Co**

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
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| 37  | 361 | 360 | 361 | 1%  |
| 38  | 12  | 12  | 12  | 0%  |
| 39  | 137 | 132 | 136 | 3%  |
| 40  | 41  | 48  | 44  | 10% |
| 41  | 12  | 12  | 12  | 0%  |
| 42  | 51  | 43  | 5   | 1%  |
| 43  | 39  | 31  | 8   | 2%  |
| 44  | 61  | 68  | 61  | 1%  |
| 45  | 34  | 34  | 34  | 2%  |
| 46  | 37  | 37  | 37  | 0%  |
| 47  | 40  | 39  | 41  | 1%  |
| 48  | 43  | 41  | 41  | 0%  |
| 49  | 22  | 22  | 22  | 0%  |
| 50  | 150 | 148 | 150 | 1%  |
| 51  | 25  | 21  | 24  | 2%  |
| 52  | 11  | 11  | 11  | 0%  |
| 53  | 34  | 32  | 32  | 1%  |
| 54  | 21  | 21  | 21  | 0%  |
| 55  | 36  | 30  | 6   | 1%  |
| 56  | 53  | 53  | 53  | 0%  |
| 57  | 18  | 18  | 18  | 0%  |
| 58  | 104 | 104 | 104 | 0%  |
| 59  | 3   | 3   | 3   | 0%  |
| 60  | 3   | 3   | 3   | 0%  |
| 61  | 36  | 37  | 36  | 1%  |
| 62  | 13  | 13  | 13  | 0%  |
| 63  | 43  | 43  | 43  | 0%  |
| 64  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 65  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 66  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 67  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 68  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 69  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 70  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 71  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 72  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 73  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 74  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 75  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 76  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 77  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 78  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 79  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 80  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 81  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 82  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 83  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 84  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 85  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 86  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 87  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 88  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 89  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 90  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 91  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 92  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 93  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 94  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 95  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 96  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 97  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 98  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 99  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |
| 100 | 10  | 10  | 10  | 0%  |

|    |     |     |     |    |    |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| 30 | 32  | 25  | 25  | -  | 1  |
| 00 | 2   | 3   | 1   | 1  | 5  |
| 00 | 17  | 7   | 11  | -  | 14 |
| 00 | 10  | 5   | 5   | 25 | 5  |
| 00 | 75  | 73  | 24  | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 7   | 7   | 7   | 7  | 7  |
| 00 | 24  | 21  | 21  | 3  | 3  |
| 00 | 127 | 118 | 118 | -  | 5  |
| 00 | 74  | 65  | 63  | -  | 15 |
| 00 | 88  | 88  | 88  | 7  | 1  |
| 00 | 72  | 72  | 72  | -  | 1  |
| 00 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 49  | 47  | 49  | 1  | 1  |
| 00 | 40  | 39  | 39  | -  | 5  |
| 00 | 73  | 73  | 73  | 1  | 1  |

7,755,300 shares; bonds.

161 Devonshire Street  
Boston



## INVENTOR WINS AFTER 20 YEARS

Charles B. Farris has decided in favor of Hubert Hopkins, St. Louis inventor, and not Isaac Dement, an eastern inventor, devised in 1904 an intricate totaling device for adding machines. The decision in effect upheld the claims of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company against those of the

Judge Faris gave two reasons for his decision. First, that Dement, while claiming that he conceived the idea in October, 1903, failed to produce his first model in court, to prove it was operative. It was explained by counsel for Dement that

The model had been taken apart to estimate costs, but no witnesses were offered to testify as to how this. The Burroughs company, on the other hand, exhibited an alleged original model which operates with a fair degree of accuracy.

In his decision, Judge Faris described the device as "the most intricate piece of machinery imaginable, more than human, and incorrect

Both inventors in 1904 filed for letters of patent, describing a mechanism of more than 6000 parts. Dement's claim became the property of the National Cash Register Company and Hopkins' claim the property of the Moon-Hopkins Adding Machine Company of St. Louis, which

Machine Company of St. Louis, which later was absorbed by the Burroughs Company.

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## NEW YORK'S PAROLE PLAN TO BE STUDIED

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ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24 (Special)

—The charge that New York's prison parole system permits old convicts to be freed sooner than first offenders, made by William H. Anderson, former state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will be the subject of a legislative investigation, according to Milan E. Goodrich (R.).

Mr. Goodrich blamed the indeterminate sentence proviso of the law for the "injustices" which arise in certain cases. He intimated that his committee would summon a number of judges to tell of their experiences with the penal law. It is understood

## News Drainage Minnesota Peat Lands

Department of Agriculture,  
and Haarlam Bulb Merchant

and as the price seldom varies, between \$1000 and \$1500 may be realized from each acre planted. By means of careful selection and wise marketing more than \$350,000 was made by the farmers of this little community in 1924. Last year gladiolus and narcissus bulbs were experimented with and the results

were such that a flower merchant of Haarlam, Holland, made a visit to Hollandale and engaged two farmers to raise bulbs for sale in America. The care taken in shipping only the best and finest of their products has created a ready market and no small amount of fame for the "Hol-

Last April there were 45 families in Hollandale village, and 70 new ones are expected by next spring. All the farmhouses are modern and have flowing wells and sewer connections. A fine garage and fire-proof general store were completed not long ago and plans are being

made for three new buildings to be constructed in the spring. The slogan is "One thousand inhabitants in 1925." A modern three-room schoolhouse which contains an auditorium with facilities for seating 400 people has been built. In this building the services of the Dutch Reformed

Church are held and the chapel, built before Hollandale outgrew its original dimensions, has been turned into a parsonage. The 16-room hotel is fast becoming too small to accommodate the scores of visitors who flock here in the summer time over the splendid graveled roads.

The project has attracted the attention of the United States Government Department of Agriculture and experiments are being made with various fertilizers to ascertain those best suited to the soil and the crops raised. The Government of Holland recently became interested

and sent over a representative to make observations and notes on the methods used and the results obtained for use in that country.

The National Peat Society held its annual meeting in Hollandale, and the experts pronounced this tract the finest and most thoroughly developed piece of muskeg land in the

veloped piece of muck land in the United States. In six years, what was once a haunt of wild game, by dint of hard labor and unflinching courage, has been developed into a farming community of national importance and world fame. It cost the Alberta Lea Farms Company, a branch of the Payne Investment

Company of Omaha, Neb., more than \$2,000,000 to put this land into shape, but the money spent is the smallest part of the value. The experience and knowledge gained by this experiment will be worth countless millions to the rest of the world where the problem of utilizing peat and muck lands exists.

and much more else.



# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Ravel's New Comic Opera

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

ASKED to go to Strasbourg to lecture at the university on the life and work of my great friend Joseph Conrad before a large audience, all passionately interested in the works of the great English novelist, I was more than pleased to meet there Maurice Ravel.

There are few towns in France where artistic life is so vivid as in Strasbourg, where concerts are given more frequently, where theatrical performances of a new character find such a warm and enthusiastic audience. Lectures, orchestral or chamber concerts, performances of new plays are a nightly occurrence before an always interested public, and that in a town where the population is not more than 200,000.

One of the groups to which much is owed for this unceasing interest is an association which has taken the charming title of "Groupe de Mal". Founded by a few painters to exhibit their works in an annual salon, a theatrical "Groupe de Mal" soon joined them to give Strasbourg the opportunity of hearing the companies of the most advanced among the Parisian theaters, such as Vieux-Colombier, Atelier, Comedie des Champs-Elysees. This enterprise, having been successful, a musical "Groupe de Mal" was founded shortly after by the two young and excellent artists, M. and Mme. Chevallier, professors at the town's Conservatoire, one a pianist, the other a violinist, equally talented.

Under their auspices several modern music concerts were given last year, first in a small hall which seated about 200 people. New works, French or foreign, were given on those occasions: works by Malipiero, Falla, Stravinsky, Schenker, etc., were presented to the public of a town which during 50 years of German occupation, had hardly ever an opportunity of hearing advanced except German classical music. The success of these recitals was such that it was soon necessary to look for a larger hall.

This "Groupe de Mal" this year took the initiative in inviting Maurice Ravel to Strasbourg for the first time. My old friendship with the great composer and my happening to be in Strasbourg caused me to be invited to introduce Ravel to the Alsatian public, in the great hall of the Conservatoire, where, grateful to the "Groupe de Mal" for having conferred this pleasure upon me, the introduction was really superfluous and there was no need for any words to secure a triumphal reception for the composer of the "Valse", the "Trio", the "Sheherazade", several songs, "Tzigane", the "Berceuse" (these two remarkably well performed by Mme. Chevallier) were reason for a succession of ovations on the part of an audience which filled the hall to overflowing.

After the concert, Ravel and I walked along the banks of the River Ill with its picturesque houses, which the cathedral overlooks, its spire that night disappearing in the mist. What a wonderful occasion to inquire about his prospective work! Especially as, at this moment, Ravel is working hard, and will be some morning at Strasbourg, he was to leave the following morning, hurrying to complete the comic-opera which the Monte Carlo Opera is waiting for and which is to be performed there for the first time in March.

I have been undecided for some

### A Simple Tale

The tale itself is equally simple. Two scenes, the first in the house; the second, in a garden. Only one leading character, the Child; all the others are episodic characters: the Dog, the Cat, the old woman, which give the Child many opportunities of displaying his good or his

## Peter Cornelius Commemoration

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

THE fame of Richard Wagner has overshadowed many musicians, among whom Peter Cornelius was one who did not fully deserve his fate. Perhaps nothing else was so injurious to him as the first memorable performance of his comic opera, "The Barber of Bagdad," by Franz Liszt in 1858 at Weimar, for he emphasized a quality which he really did not possess, making him appear as a man of dramatic talent. Indeed he was a musician of uncommon lyrical talent. In that period of the musical drama, how ever, when Wagner's genius gave an example to all creative musicians, Peter Cornelius also held it best to follow the track of Wagner. Of course, he had to submit to the fate of all who gave themselves to the great master, serving only as an instrument in his hands. His lyrical songs, among which are the Christmas songs, have a true personal note.

"The Barber of Bagdad" was held in the State Opera, which on this occasion, had prepared a revival of "The Barber of Bagdad," the only one of his operas still existing in the repertoire. As comic opera is a type of theatrical music rarely to be found in musical literature of the world as it is nowadays, though once very well represented in France, this work occupied a leading position in the German production. It is full of charming music of very noble character, having the one weakness of being overloaded with contrapuntal technique.

As some decades ago, Wagner was the measure of all operations, so now, Motil and Hermann Levi, the famous and authentic Wagner conductors, had transformed the instrumental part of the work into Wagnerian orchestration, with a view to making it more agreeable to the public. Now the original orchestration, which was one of individual character, has long been re-established by Max Hasse, to the great advantage of this work, which still passes for a model of

quantity system, it was illustrated. I should say, in the debut at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 20, of Eduard Zaturecky. There the public heard the regular thing in the program: Tartini, "Devil's Trill"; Lalo, "Spanish Symphony"; Bach, Adagio for violin alone; Paganini-Kreisler, Prædium and allegro; Schubert, "Ave Maria"; Hubay, "Zepher"; Wieniawski, Scherzo-tarantelle; and Sarasate, "Gypsy Airs."

So many recitals close with this piece of Sarasate! No; they do not close with it, but start the ball rolling for encores with it. As for Mr. Zaturecky's recital, I heard only the Lalo piece; and I should judge by it that everything in the visitor's equipment must meet American approbation. And there you have it. Most European musicians bring baggage only to the United States. And I was discussing the exceptions, Enesco, from Rumania, who brings ideas. This violinist plays on an instrument, I am sure, that keeps its vitality from the period of its building. An editor who has been reading, Carlos Salzedo, says in his magazine, Eolus, just published, that the violin has ceased to exist as an original factor in music, declaring that its possibilities were long ago exhausted by Paganini. That is something I could almost have believed the day before I heard Enesco in Chausson and Ravel, but not the day after.

What, again, I am used to giving my attention to in the way of subject-matter, is the Mendelssohn concerto, with orchestral part arranged for piano, and the Chopin E flat nocturne transcribed as a fiddle-tune. Invariably the plan is the same. One of a half-dozen familiar concertos makes the principal number; and a group of small pieces, covering the range of the sentimental, the humorous, and the pictorial, serves as a contrasting section. Proceedings begin in serious mood, and end in light. Technicalities appear prominently, the peak showing, as a rule, about two-thirds of the way through; and they are disposed of brilliantly.

By the different token, what I read on the slip of paper handed to me as I entered the door of Mr. Enesco's recital room, was the title of an old Veracini sonata, that of one of the Bach partitas for unaccompanied violin, that of the Chausson "Poème" and that, finally, of the Ravel "Tzigane." What I experienced, moreover, when listening to Mr. Enesco later, were all the emotions that any of your popular artists can arouse in me, and a good many besides which they never flatter my intelligence and my sensibilities by trying to arouse.

Speaking of violin-playing on a

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## Vienna Hears Rare Music

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—MATTIA BATTISTINI's return to Vienna has been the leading event of the past weeks. He, and he alone, succeeds in combating the present passive resistance of the Viennese toward current concert and operatic events. He achieved the task of filling the largest halls of the city four times within two weeks, at top prices.

Battistini's voice is as beautiful

therefore, less suited to his gifts than Saint-Saens' "Swan," or, indeed, his own Sonata for cello and piano, which proved pleasing drawing-room music with a brilliantly effective, paso-doble in the last movement. Yet there is no doubt that a big international career is in store for this young artist.

Cassado was one of three cellists who were heard here recently and who represented as many types of

musicians. If Cassado be the lyric

tenor of his instrument, Maurits Frank, the Dutchman, is an example of the intellectual cellist. With him, his own skill and personal success rank second in importance to the music which he performs, which is almost invariably of the radically modern kind.

Frank has a splendid record as cellist of Paul Hindemith's String Quartet and has only recently left that organization to join the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. To make so successful a debut with the cello solo Sonata of Paul Hindemith required the courage and the technical finish which Frank commands.

Alexander Barjansky, the Russian, on the other hand, is the type of the intense artist; indeed his intensity is often exhibited in a constantly nervous manner. To Barjansky, Ernest Bloch dedicated his "Scherzo" Rhapsody, and Bloch's well-known and effective viola Sonata, in a cello arrangement, figured prominently on Barjansky's program, with three paraphrases on Bach Chorales by Zoltan Kodaly, the eminent Hungarian composer. These are sonorous pieces which cling to the original thematically and harmonically, but provide it with brilliant figure work.

A Double-Bass Virtuoso

Double-bass virtuosos are rare guests in our time, and as far as memory serves, Josef Prunner, an Austrian musician domiciled at

three cellists

A newly risen star made his entrée recently in the person of Caspar Cassado, a you, Spanish cellist who gave three concerts to constantly growing audiences. He represents the type of the virtuoso in the best sense of the term, combining a remarkably beautiful and noble tone, such as has not been heard here since the days of Pablo Casals (Cassado's teacher) with a notable taste and technical dexterity.

At times, Cassado is apt to become somewhat perturbed in his readings, and Haydn's D major Concerto,

the first performance here of the so-called tenth symphony by Gustav Mahler had aroused considerable interest in musical circles. Whenever one of his symphonies is to be performed, the conductor may count on a full concert hall. This time, however, the attention drawn to the work was greater than usual. For it was to be definitely proved whether the sketches left by Gustav Mahler to his wife, better known to the public as a more better known to the shrines where they had been found. The two works published after Mahler's passing by Bruno Walter—the "Lied von der Erde" and the ninth symphony—had been written in full score. The sketches of this so-called Tenth Symphony had been completed by some musicians, among whom was Ernest Krenek.

The music does not add any new to the musical physiognomy of Mahler. The performance given by Otto Klemperer, an outstanding figure among German conductors and a true Mahler believer, only confirmed the existing opinion about Mahler.

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## Stravinsky Plays His Concerto for the First Time in America

By STUART MASON

THE thirteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday in Symphony Hall, Boston, was devoted entirely to the compositions of Igor Stravinsky, who played the piano part of his concerto for piano and wind orchestra, with double basses, performed for the first time in America. The other compositions played were Song of the Volga Boatmen, arranged for wind orchestra; orchestral suite from the ballet "Petrouchka" and suite from the "Fire-Bird," a "danced legend."

There was no good reason for including in this program the Song of the Volga Boatmen as arranged by Stravinsky for wind instruments. It is not well scored for the instruments and gives the effect of music played by a badly balanced military band.

Not so the other compositions of the afternoon. We venture to say that no person sincerely interested in the art of music and in its progress could have failed to find much to admire and little that was not of absorbing interest in this remaining portion of the program. Here was music of Stravinsky's earlier years as well as that of his mature style. Here then was a chance to observe at first hand the development of one of the first composers of these modern times and to catch a fleeting glance at what the future may bring.

A Return to Bach

"Petrouchka" and the "Fire-Bird," for all their so-called modern orchestral effects, are conceived in the romantic mood, a continuation of the lines laid down by Schumann, Liszt and Berlioz. The piano concerto is quite evidence of a return to models of classical times and hints that the romantic period has now come to a close and that composers will again write in accordance with the aesthetic rules which governed Bach and his predecessors. That it is music which is not designed to tell a story, nor primarily to move the emotions. It is impersonal music, which appeals to the intellect alone.

But just as the music of Bach is a summing up of that of the long line of contrapuntists who preceded him, a line which may be traced far back into the Middle Ages, and also foreshadows that of the long line of romantic composers who were to succeed him, so the early music of Stravinsky sums up their music in

turn, and so does this concerto foreshadow a new period in the development of music, a period which would seem to be characterized by a return to earlier ideals.

Form Is Clear

In point of fact it is quite easy to perceive that this concerto is built on the lines of those of Bach. Its form is clear and in it are to be observed many of the processes beloved of the great Leipzig cantor. There is the same cultivation of ornamental pattern weaving, the same touch of detached emotion, noticeably in the slow movement, the same rhythmic vigor, not capricious and irregular, as in Stravinsky's earlier works, but strong and calm, as in the great organ fugues and the B minor Mass. It is music which opens broad horizons, a universal music unconcerned with merely personal impressions, or human passions, a stimulus, quickening and penetrating music.

Doubtless this concerto, as time goes on, will be found wanting in many a detail. Doubtless it may not prove to be the masterpiece it seems at present, for it is so filled with a new life, with a refreshing note which has so long been absent from contemporary music that it is difficult to judge it dispassionately.

But who is able to follow in this path so clearly indicated by Stravinsky, a course which would seem to be inevitable if music is to progress? At this day and date he stands alone.

The performances of "Petrouchka" and the "Fire-Bird" were not unqualifiedly successful. Was Mr. Koussevitzky overawed by the presence of the composer? In any case he gave a reading of these two suites which was unimaginative and at times clumsy. This is music which requires the utmost abandon, music to be nonchalantly tossed off without apparent care or concern. Too often it was played timidly and with diffidence. No, in this manner did Mr. Monteux play these two colorful and graphic suites.

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## PRESS URGED TO PROMOTE PEACE

Wickham Stead Says More Attractive Propaganda Is Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The influence of the press on public opinion in the prevention of war formed part of the proceedings of the recent national Non-War Congress at the Church House, Westminster.

In his introductory remarks, the chairman, the Rev. Thomas Nightingale, was of opinion that this subject was the most important of the week's discussions. In the old days the press was for the few, but today it was for the million. Formerly, it was the medium for recording facts, but today it recorded both fact and fiction.

Mr. Wickham Stead explained the rush and space limitations of modern newspapers, and contended that all the people wanted was the news presented quickly and attractively, and without any great demand upon the intellect. The worst point about propaganda, however, was its aim, was that its methods were dull. Unless the fight for peace could be made thoroughly interesting, it would never get on to the front pages of the daily papers. Once the country became so roused that it would demand peace, there would be no more war.

**Systematic Feeding of Press**  
Mr. Gladstone Murray, lately in the publicity department of the League of Nations Union, urged the necessity for all peace congresses, including the League of Nations itself, systematically to feed the press. He said that peace news must not have the appearance of propaganda, but merely be stated as facts. Today, the League of Nations Union was feeding 2800 English journals regularly with the facts about peace.

These included the London papers, 168 suburban papers, the provincial press, weekly press, women's and trade-union papers, and the reviews. There were no great newspapers, where there was in Fleet Street, and if it were not for these idealists, the standard of journalism in this country would sink much lower. British newspapers ranked high above other countries. The habit of writing too, in forwarding the cause of peace and internationalism, was only just beginning to be realized.

**Influence of Press Questioned**  
Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, editor of the Daily Herald, was inclined to doubt whether the press did influence the people so much as had been stated, and instanced the election of 1906, when a Liberal majority was returned to office contrary to the general expectation that the Tories would be in power; and also the campaign on behalf of wholehearted bread in the region of foreign affairs, however, newspapers wielded enormous influence, and could make the public believe anything, because of the difficulty of verification.

Twenty years ago, English people were told that the French people were their worst enemies. Then the tone suddenly changed, and the Entente Cordiale reigned supreme. The same thing happened with Russia. Humanity, however, was much the same all the world over. Every nation was guilty of war if it deliberately prepared for war, because it had war in its mind.

If people really knew themselves, and other human beings, or had a real understanding of history, and the fact that war had invariably been followed by disaster, war would be a trust, not as a business, or a profit-making machine. It was a terrible suggestion that the press must not be in advance of public opinion. A newspaper which was not in advance of public opinion failed in its duty toward its readers and to the world at large.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Nothing could have shown more clearly the

### The Labor Internationale and Communism

International and the International Federation of Trade Unions at Brussels early in January.

The leaders of the chief continental movements, especially the German, French, Belgian, and Scandinavian, expressed anxiety concerning the stimulus which, they believe, these speeches have given to Communist propaganda in Europe. The representatives of the Russian Menshevik Party were especially outspoken in their criticism. Mr. Vandervelde, the Belgian leader, expressed amazement that the trade union delegation had apparently condoned the suppression of liberty in Russia itself and the armed occupation of Georgia.

At a joint meeting of the two bodies M. Jousiaux (a member of the Amsterdam Bureau), while he did not conceal his own opposition to Communism and his suspicion of the "unity front" tactics, declared that there could be no discussion on the part of the representatives of the Trade Union Internationale until the position of the British General Council had been cleared up. The matter was left over, therefore, and the executive committee of the Socialist Internationale decided later to postpone a pronouncement until its next meeting. Before this is held, it is expected, both the British General Council and the Amsterdam Internationale will have declared their respective policies.

The General Council is to meet on Jan. 29, when it should have before it not only the report of its delegation to Russia on the industrial and economic conditions in that country, but its definite proposals on the question of co-operation between the British and Russian trade unions. The general report, which will be a record of observations and statistics, will probably be accepted formally. The tussle will come on the unity question.

Whatever decision is reached by the General Council will probably be communicated to a special meeting of the Council of the Amsterdam Internationale which has been called for Feb. 5, and this body will, it is believed, have to make up its mind whether to agree to an "all-inclusive unity conference" without preliminary conditions, or to maintain the position that unity can only be attained by the Russian unions accepting the constitution of the Amsterdam body.

Mr. Purcell, who is the chairman of the delegation to Russia, and also the chairman of the Amsterdam Bureau, has let it be understood that he intends to press for the less rigid policy to be adopted. The view is taken by the continental leaders that this would produce a crisis in the affairs of the Trade Union Internationale and stiffen the anti-Communist attitude of the Socialist Internationale. The perturbation of the British political labor leaders at this possibility is not concealed, especially as the discussions in the Brussels meetings indicated that the enthusiasm for the British movement manifested by the continental leaders at the Hamburg Congress two years ago has cooled considerably, owing to what is regarded as the too tolerant attitude of the British leaders to the Soviet Government's methods of suppressing political opposition.

The reply of the British leaders to this is that advocacy of the re-establishment of normal trading and economic relations with Russia does not imply tolerance of the political methods of the Soviet Government. The tendency toward strained relations in the Internationale nevertheless persists, and the outcome of the trade union discussions at Amsterdam on Feb. 5 may determine whether or not this tendency is strengthened.

A recent editorial on this page discussed the question, "What's the Matter With Prohibition?" It was designed to show that there was nothing the matter except the failure to enforce it. All the facts bear out this view, despite the claims of those who, for reasons of their own, are opposed to prohibition.

### Getting the Facts Straight

A Monitor reader in Milwaukee has furnished a copy of a booklet recently issued by the Wisconsin division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. In it the association attempts to answer the claims made by the Anti-Saloon League of that State that prohibition has benefited the public generally, that it has reduced poverty, aided prosperity, and lessened drunkenness and crime.

It is interesting to note that the chief arguments used by the wet propagandists are general denials. Several of the counts in the Anti-Saloon League's brief are branded by the association as falsehoods. There are statistics cited, of course, but all these go to prove the main point which it was sought to emphasize, to wit, that there is nothing the matter with prohibition except the failure to enforce it. All the statements included in the summary of the wet organization show that it is not prohibition, but the lack of complete enforcement of existing law, that has caused the unhappy conditions which it is claimed exist.

A careful study of the arguments presented serves to make still firmer the conviction that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment does not oppose the law because of its alleged failure to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, but because it is, certainly and surely, doing that very thing. No one can make the claim that prohibition is complete. Possibly the time will not soon come when it can be said that there are no violations of the law. Most laws are violated. But it has not often been insisted that because they are violated they should be repealed. Surely the law which prohibits theft should not be re-

garded as a dead letter because it is broken every day in the year. Civilized nations have reached the realization that theft and many other acts branded as criminal are wrong. The persistent effort is to enforce the laws which describe and interdict such offenses.

Perhaps in an earlier period there was an Association Against the Law Punishing Robbery, or organizations opposed to acts prohibiting more serious offenses. It would be interesting to know if the propagandists of these associations argued, for instance, that thievery could be best checked or abolished by condoning it in some cases, or by providing, by amendments to the law, that a few might indulge in robbery with the assurance of complete immunity.

It would be well for all those who attempt to discuss the prohibition problem to get all the facts and get them straight. It is a simple proposition, properly viewed. All the argument against prohibition, if it is to persuade or convince anyone, must be based, not upon the results of enforcement but upon those of incomplete enforcement. The disastrous results of indulgence in noxious liquors have not been visited upon those who have observed and obeyed the law, but upon those who have consciously violated it. The claim that there is more drunkenness now than in the days before the law became effective is preposterous and presumptuous. Even those who advance that claim do not believe it. That is an important fact, and perhaps the most important fact, to be considered.

Twenty-two years ago next month, on Feb. 7, M. Jules Jusserand was received in Washington

by Theodore Roosevelt, then President, as the Ambassador of France. This long and extraordinary term of service has been concluded, much to the regret of those Americans who have learned to know and respect him, and in a few days the veteran diplomatist will depart for his home. Today he is the unofficial guest of Boston, bidding farewell to many friends. They, together with all who have been familiar with his activities at the national capital, testify to the faithfulness and acceptability of his service as a wise and resourceful plenipotentiary from a friendly nation, and as a considerate and sympathetic counselor in the discussion and adjustment of international problems.

The unique career of M. Jusserand might be taken as arguing that diplomatists, like poets, must possess an inherent adaptability for the work they undertake. There is being tried, in the United States and elsewhere, the courageous experiment of training men and women for high places in the diplomatic service. It is perhaps too early to hazard a guess as to the success of that experiment. But until it has been proved that a person even extraordinarily equipped, educationally and by experience, can be made to order to fit into the scheme of international diplomacy, the wise course may be to adhere to the policy of individual selection so acceptably followed by American presidents in the past.

M. Jusserand has made friends not only for himself, but for his beloved France. He was in a trying position in the months immediately preceding the entry of the United States into the World War, when it was attempted among some foreign legations to influence the people of America to espouse the cause of one or another of the warring European countries. But it has been said to the credit of the French Ambassador that he refrained, conscientiously and almost stubbornly, from engaging in the promulgation or dissemination of nationalistic propaganda. Both he and those who at the time may have been disposed to criticize him have had abundant proof since then of the wisdom of his course.

Diplomacy has its strict code of ethics. This code cannot be violated or ignored with impunity. M. Jusserand has not proved this—it was his good fortune to realize it. This may account, at least in part, for his continued acceptable service, and for the high regard in which he is held by the people of his own country and by those of the country to which he has been assigned.

If "happy is that country which has no history," a land that does not figure in the daily news as the scene of political or social disturbances may fairly be regarded as tolerably happy and contented. Hardly a week passes that does not record some threat of revolution or political revolt in the Balkan countries of Europe, while in Central and South America uprisings against the Government are expected to develop with varying degrees of regularity. On the other hand, the world would indeed be startled to read in the morning's news, "Nova Scotia rises against the Canadian Government," or "New Brunswick people unite to force better treatment by Dominion legislators." That nothing of the kind happens is due chiefly to the character of the residents of those provinces, who are chiefly descendants of emigrants from Great Britain, and who still cherish the traditions of settled and orderly government handed down from past generations.

Yet while the notion of a movement for separation from the Dominion by the Maritime Provinces is unthinkable, there has appeared in some sections of these provinces a manifestation of self-determination that may lead to various political changes. A former Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament from Nova Scotia has raised the issue of "the Maritime Provinces first," and is appealing to his fellow countrymen to organize, regardless of

political parties, for the purpose of redressing certain alleged grievances, chiefly economic, although there is some question as to the financial arrangements with the larger provinces to the west.

It is claimed that the "Maritimers" are forced to pay unduly high freight rates on goods brought from Quebec and Ontario, and that the tariff laws operate to the disadvantage of the people down by the sea. Complaint is also made of languishing industries and of heavy taxation, a burden that is largely the result of the enormous expenditures by Canada for its army sent to battle in Europe for the motherland. In some cases it is urged that the tariff duties are not high enough to shut out the "dumped" products of great industries of the United States. On the other hand, there are protests against the exceedingly high cost of living, said to be in part due to heavy customs taxes on articles of general consumption. When it comes to formulating a practical plan for relief, the "Maritimers" appear to be in somewhat the same position as the American farmers; they ask that something should be done, but nobody seems to know just what the Dominion Government can or should do.

Thanks are due, without doubt, to somebody for the rich openings which certain vocal and instrumental teachers of Europe have of late found in America; for the lucrative positions, that is to say, which they have secured in the recently established music schools of the country. Obviously, also, plenty of thanks are owed, in turn, to every master of the voice, the violin and the piano who, forsaking a career in his own land, extends his strength furthering social experiments in another; and who withdraws the renown of his presence and the benefit of his talent away from France, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, or wherever else, in order to bestow them upon the United States.

But to risk a one-sided view of the situation, there can unquestionably be pointed out persons—yes, a number of them can be called by name—who have industriously labored the past twenty years to get a music education movement going on American soil and who really have made possible the fine jobs into which the visitors have stepped. Does anyone ask who they are? Let him look for some of them in the classrooms of universities; and for others, on the platforms of public and private lecture halls. For the professor of music and the touring music lecturer may be regarded as chief among those who have prepared the way for the specialized pedagogy of today. The professor, giving a course in appreciation of the classics to large groups of students and lessons in harmony and counterpoint to small ones, and the lecturer, talking to popular or intimate gatherings on the operas of Wagner, or on the orchestral works of the impressionists, or on the quartets and trios of the chamber-music writers, have instilled such artistic desires in the community as only heavily endowed, magnificently equipped and brilliantly staffed conservatories could satisfy.

Necessarily, the men and women who have been called to posts of honor and profit in the new institutions will entertain feelings of profound regard for the wealthy benefactors and sustainers from whose bounty they directly draw their stipends. At the same time, they may be expected, in all justice, to cherish a warm feeling in their hearts for the professor, perhaps emeritus, or for the lecturer, his labors possibly but a memory, who helped set the whole splendid idea of national music study in motion.

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### The National Music Movement in America

Early in the post-war days it was, before the American summer students had penetrated to the provinces in their request of France. Neither students nor transatlantic shipping companies had yet realized the possibilities of a collegiate atmosphere in a renovated steamer, and the comparatively few Americans who crossed that year were of the kind for whom Paris constituted France. Thus it was that I found in provincial Beurre that the American soldier had become already scarcely more than an amazing tradition, and that an American in "Main Street" attire of 1920 was worth a stare, even an honest, sturning stare.

Perhaps, then, it was merely mistrust of the stranger that made such a difficulty about the renting of a bicycle for a month. Or, perhaps, in sleepy Beurre bicycles are rented only by the hour or the day, and my demand was upsetting the entire etiquette of the bicycle trade—to say nothing of stolid Monsieur Saunier's arithmetic.

"Are there not any number of 'bicyclettes' on display, with signs boldly announcing, 'Pour Louer'?" "Ouf, Monsieur, mais je n'ai pas encore. . . . But what is it Monsieur says? He is staying with Madame Panchaud? Et puis! That is something; that is again another thing."

The inevitable "combiens": zealous bargaining; agreement; selection of the machine; payment. "Quarante francs. C'est ça; exactement. Bon jour, Monsieur; bon voyage."

A "vague" requiring some skill in navigation it seems just at first. Neither guide book nor conversation book will help here; they have not even given warning that the bicycle Française is not the same species as the "wheel" American, a fact established by but a single moment's awkward trundling. It is no matter of individual eccentricity; all the bicycles we meet bump and bang along the cobbles of the "pave" street over an unimpeachable family resemblance. All have the same low, rakish lines, with the handlebars set low and far forward, so as to force every crouching rider to forsake dignity and comfort—apparently for the doubtful pleasure of looking like a racer.

But what are comfort and dignity when there are green hills calling, and a long white road that pulls like a long white cord? Of course, there is a lecture on phonetics at the Université, and tomorrow patient Professor Rouget will look just a wee bit reproachful. But it is July in the Juras and yesterday's rain has washed the air clean and left a sparkle in it—brought April back, and its cool rage. Up and away then! The day is ours—and the open road.

Gently, slowly, at first, then faster, more surely, the river road draws us—my strange bicyclette and me. Away from the narrow, hard-country ways of men, beside the low bank where the washerwomen sing as they beat white clothes on white, smooth stones, out through a dour, squat gate of the Romans, past a lone fisherman, lolling in grassy shade—out and up, the white road goes, slipping into the hills where the river slips out.

Athletics and etymology have lately established themselves on the endless list of causes for the rise and fall of nations on the money market. When Paavo Nurmi, the amazing Finnish runner, started his world career at the Olympic Games last summer, and continued it by his conquest of America and smashed age-old records to the general admiration and astonishment of everyone within reach of the telegraph, cable or radio—and whom does that not include?—the net effect, according to Leonard Aström, the Finnish Minister to the United States, was to cause the value of the country in the financial markets by \$10,000,000. Interest in Finland was stimulated everywhere, with happy consequences for its bonds and products. When the city of Christiania, on the other hand, changed its name to Oslo, it stepped out of its niche in the financial world and now, it is said, it is expected to pay more for its bond issues until Oslo has seeped into the lore of business. These considerations, perhaps, seem remote from the champing stock tickers, and they would be remote, except that they affect good-will, which is the current that makes contacts.

Ninety-nine years from now, when New York has its next total eclipse of the sun, whoever is responsible for lighting the streets for the convenience of pedestrians and drivers, will be able to know with some precision just how much light will be needed in the various parts of the shadow between the path of totality and full daylight. The gas and electric companies, which supplied the light today, working in co-operation with the Astronomical Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society, stationed trained observers, technicians and engineers about the city to gather data, which will be preserved for the next eclipse. As the previous one in New York occurred in 1806, when the city was a modest village, there was no such thoughtfulness then. This foresightedness today may help next time, even though the city is expected to rise from the present population of 7,000,000 to one of over 25,000,000; though perhaps by that time the uncertainty will be about lighting not the streets but the upper airways.

The old era when farmers paid for their needs with sacks of potatoes or beans, or whatever they grew, is duplicated now in the commerce of New York, only on an epic scale. Part of the payment for the services performed here in shipping goods to all parts of the earth comes back in asparagus from Argentina, rhubarb from Canada, grapes from Belgium, dried plums from Czechoslovakia, and new potatoes from Bermuda, bananas from Central America, and so on, through the whole very cosmopolitan diet to which the city is accustomed. Week after week the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets reports the arrival of vegetables and fruits from gardens or farms from five to five thousand or more miles away. Some of them are expensive, such as the Argentine asparagus, which recently sold for \$16 a bunch, though with a market as varied as the places from which the vegetables come, they seldom lack for buyers.

A monumental building to Thomas A. Edison, for which he, it would be hoped, would lay the corner stone, and which would house all available mementos of the great achievements he has made in the advancement of American civilization, has been proposed by the chairman of the Electrical Board of Trade, Charles L. Elditz. The collection of mementos and data relating to Mr. Edison's work would form a museum open to the public. Mr. Elditz, who is one of the sixty-five Edison Pioneers, composed of men who worked with the inventor before 1889, thinks that a suitable building would cost about \$5,000,000. He proposes that it should be erected on Fifth Avenue, to contain two floors for the museum and an auditorium, six or eight floors of offices, and four floors for club rooms and dormitories for the Electrical Board of Trade. The project could be financed, Mr. Elditz believes, by support from men in the electrical business.

The steadily increasing desire for college education, and the corresponding desire to put it within the reach of everyone who wishes it, was shown this week in the announcement by the Borough President of Brooklyn, Joseph A. Gulder, that the State Legislature would shortly be asked to appropriate funds to establish an institution there similar to but not connected with City College of New York City. As the Borough of Brooklyn has a population of over 2,000,000, well as a considerable population in the neighboring districts, it would probably draw a large number of students, especially among those who at present have residences close enough to one of the colleges to live at home, and yet far enough away to waste too much time in traveling.

Who owns New York City? Most of the inhabitants in the last hundred years since it began to spread beyond the early confines from the Battery to Canal Street, have slept peacefully at night supposing the whole transaction for the ownership to have been settled in 1625 when Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for a few dollars' worth of merchandise. As it is proposed to celebrate the tercentennial of that event next May, however, there has been some review of the historical events, and it appears that there were then two islands, one reach-

## The Call of Green Hills in France

Up it leads, and up, above the river now, snugly close under the hill's green shoulder, edging past a cliff, clinging giddily on rocky ledge, ever climbing, and ever winding, twisting, twining itself into the arms of the hills. Around a bend, around another, opening up one view to promise a few more lovely just around the corner—the road tempts us upward, always only to the next bend and its adventure.

A stern resolve, this turn shall be the last! No, the next. Well, just one more, but it will be the same. Around it—at last a promise fulfilled! A view that does not merely tempt, but a place to stop, a scene to explore, a view to satisfy for hours! Ahead, the valley opening out a straight green path through the hills, with the river a mirror down the center; behind, our gleaming trail, lost at times in the roll and surge of the lower hills.

Only France would have a stone bench in just the spot to take fullest advantage of it all! From below comes a pleasant, muffled roar as the river's smooth blue becomes white in the millrace. A few tilted vineyards hold the further shore, and above them the close forest ranks march strongly upward against a grass-covered fortress crouching on the summit. On the nearer side grand heights fall away to green velvet pastures at the water's edge, with brown patches of earth, the red of tiled roofs and the white of trim walks all spaced with unconscious artistry on the picture's green background.

The bench is warm in the sun, but all about is cool shade, and a breeze ripples the leaves, whispering messages of its journeys, of oceans, mountains, deserts, of space and the universe. It is a place to stop one's thinking, listening to the breeze, to lose the world—and afterward a place to think, to dream.

But the restless river is tugging, coaxing us upward again. Abandoning the river, now become too straight for its wayward whim, the truant road ventures boldly into the higher hills, at times almost losing itself in their overhanging verdure. Now there are peasant milk girls on the road, helping their big dogs drag the heavy carts up the slope. Always the road goes winding, climbing; ever there is an intriguing bend ahead, with undiscovered possibilities on the other side.

Suddenly around one such bend our white road becomes a soiled village street, but still a sunlit street, holding apart two rows of white stone cottages that nestle against the mountainside. And at the end of the street there is only a blank cliff face; it is the end of our white road. Perhaps that is why the tiny inn has a big sign proclaiming it the "Bout du Monde." Or, perhaps, the man who named it had followed our road.

Turning reluctantly, from the "End of the World," we drop back into the world; down, down, down for miles, sometimes drifting with the clouds, sometimes swooping with the swallows, twisting, winding, idling with the river, gliding, floating, dreaming down. All too soon a glimpse of tiled roofs, incredibly clean in the sun, foretells the town, and we stop again to tarry by the stream.

ing from the Battery to what is now Canal Street, but what was then Fresh Water Pond, which was connected by streams with the Hudson and East Rivers, and the other, what is now the main body of Manhattan Island. As the small piece would have been more than sufficient for its purpose, it is doubted that Peter Minuit bought the land for as well as the original architect may be in Holland, where it is urged, a search should be made to safeguard the city's escutcheon.

The efflorescence of Spain is beginning to diffuse over America in the dresses being sent out from New York. Reds, yellows, oranges and greens, in eighty-six varieties, vaguely reminiscent more of mantillas and olive-drab slacks, perhaps, than of bobbed-hair bonnets and office desks, though none the less welcome in the general plan. They have found their way into the new color scheme from the recent spread of Spanish art. All is being prepared, too, to make this spring except the recent ones in the freshness of its burst of glory. "Father" has been assayed by the storekeepers at large and found to contain a higher percentage of retrievable gold. Buyers, accordingly, whose business it is to pick in large lots, dress in advance the styles and colors of the country will decide to buy after spending hours and days in exhaustive searches, are placing larger orders; and placing them with such an unanimity that there is little doubt that the women will do likewise.

Letters to the Editor

"Moral Issues and National Boundaries"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial entitled "Moral Issues and National Boundaries," is, I am sure, entirely justified. I would venture to say that all right-thinking people disapprove the attitude of either a nation or an individual who is not wholeheartedly in support of prohibition in the United States, or even anyone who is slack in any effort to combat the terrible evil wrought through drink in any country or family.

That Great Britain has gone a considerable way in co-operating with the United States, in its efforts to destroy liquor smuggling, does not in any way excuse her from not going the whole way, and, personally, I feel that the good men and women in authority there, who are in favor of this reform, will not rest until she does.

Although I say the Monitor is justified in its complaint, it struck me as being somewhat severe in its criticism of another country, when one looks around at home and sees such wholesale defiance of law, not only among the habitual drinkers, but one might expect that among so-called respectable citizens, comprising lawyers, doctors, and merchants of various kinds.

It is my misfortune to have to make my home in a hotel for the present, and the scene witnessed on New Year's Eve was one never to be forgotten; girls and boys of from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, and other people of order, in a hopeless intoxicated state, and few sober onlookers with more than a lift of the eyebrows at the heart-breaking sight. When complaint was made, the reply was a challenge to find any hotel in this city where a similar state of things did not exist.

It is difficult for some people to realize such conditions prevailed even when every hotel held a liquor license. The law was enforced over here, we know such things could not take place. I have lived many years in both countries, but never have such scenes taken place in an English hotel, if for no other reason than that a hotel proprietor knows the utter impossibility of his renewing his license, did he allow such carousing to take place on his premises. Even more than this, however, excessive drinking amongst (so-called) respectable people in England has long ago been entirely out of fashion at parties to which members of both sexes are invited.

Surely soon those who are parents, at least, will see how serious an offense it is, and how dangerous an example they are setting, when they treat with contempt, or even indifference, any part of the Constitution of the country which has given them true liberty, viz., the United States of America. C. K. N.

Philadelphia, Pa.

### "On Regulating Pedestrians"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having just read a letter signed "R. B." and run under the heading "On Regulating Pedestrians," I would like to point out, further, that a great many accidents to pedestrians could be avoided if they would always look first to the left before stepping off a curb.

If you will give the matter a moment's thought you will readily see that no matter when or where a person steps off a curb the traffic that they should give their first attention is approaching from their left. An educational campaign directed to the attainment of this aim would, I believe, greatly reduce the number of accidents. Sattelle, Calif. F. H.